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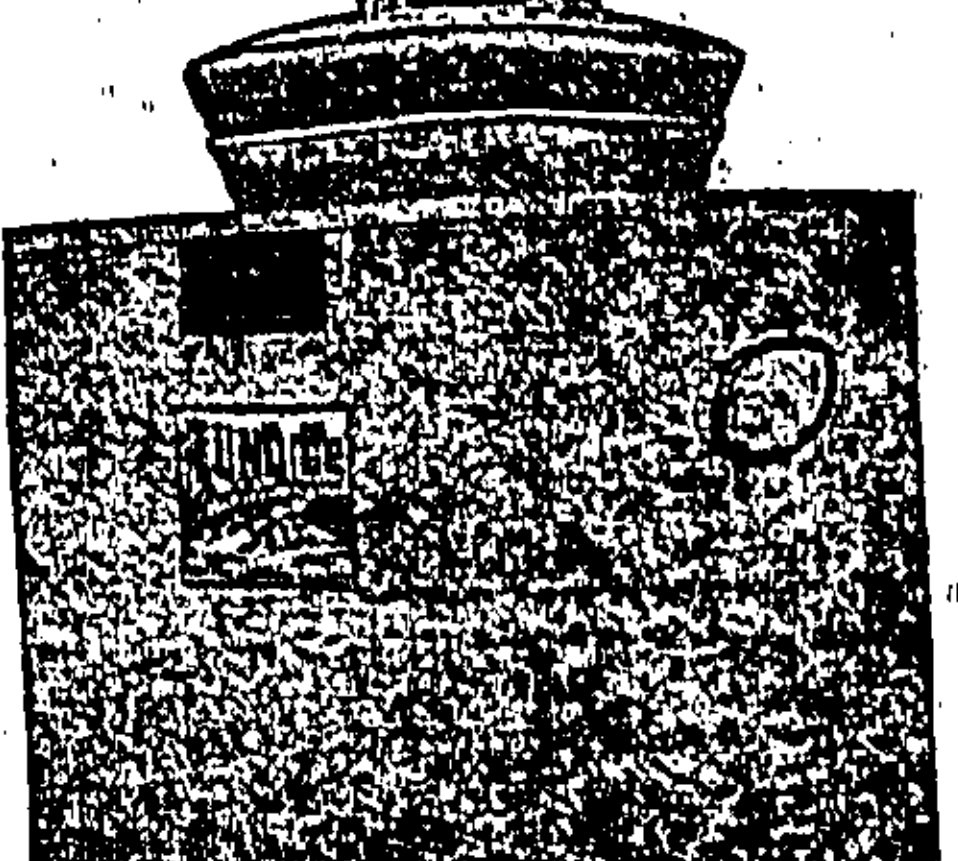
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London, July 5.—What is claimed by Siamese scientists to be a gigantic step forward in the treatment of perhaps the most dread disease that over afflicted humanity—leprosy—was revealed to the United Press correspondents by His Royal Highness Prince of Kamphaeng Mahe, brother of the King of Siam and Siamese Minister of Commerce and Communications.

Referring to the treatment of leprosy which the 1928 Annual report of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association predicted would "stamp out the scourge of leprosy within the next decade," the Prince described how a new way of treating the oil was expected to "further revolutionise" the treatment of the disease. During the interview, he also revealed plans to encourage education in Siam by means of broadcasting and announced the official opening of Siam's first radio station on 173 meters within the next few weeks.

Jazz in Bangkok.

"Educational talks, Siamese music and... he paused to smile when added: "American jazz from the best hotel in Bangkok, will be broadcasted at different times." Then with a serious look on his face he continued:

"But, you know, we Siamese are essentially a people who love the simple and primitive life. The majority of our people have no use for modern fashions, silk stockings, lip-sticks and bobbed hair. Unlike the peoples of some other countries, ours do not seem to flock to our cities and desert the land. Perhaps we have not reached that stage yet because ours is mainly an agricultural country."

At this point the Prince explained that his trip abroad was mainly to arrange outlets for Siamese raw materials, thus indirectly encouraging the country's agricultural inclinations by providing an improved market for her produce. He explained that his government was planning a substantial increase in Siam's output of tropical plants in some of which can be turned into camphor, others valuable as producing camphor oils and vitamins.

"But," he said, "by far the most important development in our production of plants which have medicinal properties, is the one

which concerns the extraction of hydno-carpus oil which comes from the tree of that name and which is used to great advantage in the treatment of leprosy—a disease more prevalent than is generally supposed inasmuch as there are over four million sufferers throughout the world.

Better Than Chinese.

"This oil, according to prominent scientists, is considerably more efficacious than even the Chinese prepared Chaulmoogra oil. Heretofore the oil was applied on patients suffering from leprosy after it had undergone a process of extraction from the dried fruit of the hydno-carpus tree. After considerable experimenting, however, experts in the laboratories of the Siamese Government have succeeded in discovering a new process of treatment for it.

"No, instead of extracting it from the dried fruit, as was done in China, we secure it from freshly picked fruit. This method has several advantages. Besides being cheaper, because it obviates the amount of labour involved in drying the fruit, etc., the new process enables the oil to be prepared in the form of 'ethyl esters' by means of which it can then be injected with a hypodermic needle. "This is considered to be a tremendous improvement on the old method of treating the disease. We are so satisfied with its value and importance that the process is to be placed in the hands of certain Siamese industrial concerns."

Accomplished Linguist.

"You see," he added, "the hydno-carpus tree will not grow everywhere. The land of my country is especially suitable for its development and we, of course, make a specialty of it. But we desire the treatment to be available to the world at large, so we are doing the best we can to hasten the production of seeds for exportation into the countries where the climate will enable the tree to thrive."

The use of hydno-carpus oil for the treatment of leprosy is not by any means new, explained the Prince, adding that already three thousand years ago it was known to the Chinese. He said, however, that it

was only comparatively recently that Siamese experts had come to the conclusion that better value could be obtained from the use of the oil if it were extracted from freshly picked fruit.

The Prince is an accomplished linguist. He knows German and Italian. His English and French are fluent. His knowledge of the latter two is such that he has been able to obtain coveted university honours through them. Among other things he has accomplished brilliant work at Cambridge University and he is a qualified engineer both in England and in France.

"Princes are like everybody else," he said smilingly adding: "They must work. In fact," he continued, "in my opinion we should work even more than the average person. I believe that it is our duty to give the example to our peoples."

Individualists.

The Prince said his government was not troubled with the usual social problems. There is no prohibition question in Siam, he said. Nor did Communism exist to any extent there except, he explained, among the Chinese element in his country.

"The Siamese," he explained, "are individualists. In fact, so much so that I believe the time has come when our ten million people must be taught the science of co-operation. But we are going to teach them economics first. Is it not more important that they should know how to earn their living and have plenty to eat than it is for them to worry about politics?"

"Our political troubles in Siam are reduced to a strict minimum. His Majesty the King is beloved and respected by his subjects. You see it could not be otherwise. His people are satisfied, happy and contented. And why shouldn't they be? Compared to any other country of our size throughout the entire world, our trade balance is probably the most favourable."

He paused a moment, then fumbling in his pocket for a little note book which he promptly opened: "Look," he said, and he showed two figures:

Imports in 1928, Total: £18,270,000. Exports £23,100,000.

Diary of Coming Events

To-day.

(August 6.)

Sale of Crown Land Kowloon. Inland Lots Nos. 9204, 9205, P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Water Polo: K.O.S.B. "A" v. Kowloon "B," Royal Navy v. V.R.C. "A," V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Billiards League: K.O.S.B. v. Buffaloes, Royal Artillery v. Garrison Mess, Royal Engineers v. Craigengower, C. and P.O. Club v. St. Patrick's, Police Reserves v. Police.

Queen's Theatre: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

World Theatre: "13 Washington Square."

Star Theatre: "Wickedness Preferred."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 9.49 a.m. and 11.39 p.m.; Low: 3.05 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C. (President Grant), 8.30 a.m., Europe via Marseilles (Patroclus), 6 p.m.

Wednesday.

(August 7.)

Water Polo: V.R.C. "B" v. Ch. nese "A," V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Concert: St. Patrick's Hall, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

World Theatre: "13 Washington Square."

Star Theatre: "Wickedness Preferred."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 10.40 a.m.; Low: 2.53 a.m. and 8.34 p.m.

Thursday.

(August 8.)

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."

World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.10 a.m. and 11.32 a.m.; Low: 4.40 a.m. and 6.10 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Dalgoma).

Friday.

(August 9.)

Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.20 a.m.

Billiards League: Buffaloes v. K.O.S.B., Garrison Mess v. Royal Artillery, Craigengower v. Royal Engineers, St. Patrick's v. C. and P.O.'s Club, Police v. Police Res.

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."

World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.42 a.m. and 12.25 p.m.; Low: 5.29 a.m. and 6.46 p.m.

Saturday.

(August 10.)

Extraordinary general meeting of subscribers to Kowloon Tong Building Scheme, 58, Kowloon Tong, 3 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, 3 p.m.

Lawn Bowls:—Div. I: Craigengower v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Kowloon Docks v. Police, Bowling Green Club v. R.C.C. Div. II: Taikoo v. Craigengower, Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C., Recreation v. Electric R.C.

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."

World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."

H.K. Football Association Dinner to Mr. F. W. Black, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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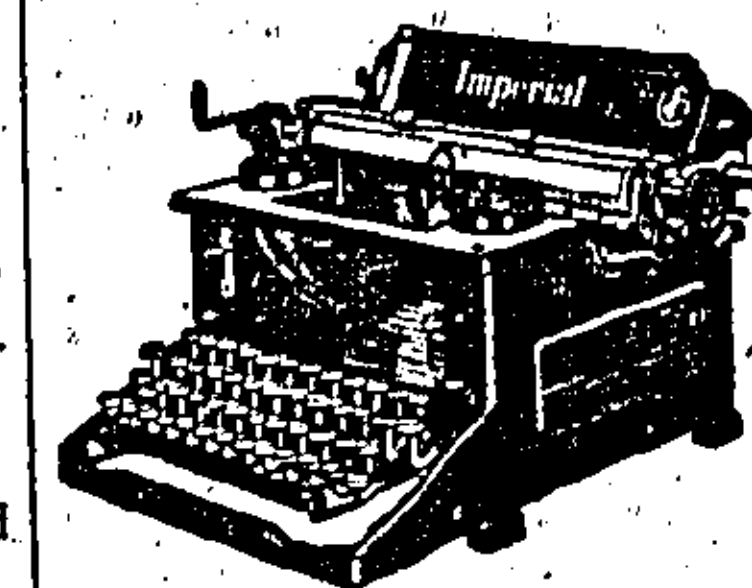
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D35511	Do.	4 do. Coffee Mills, &c.	17/8/19
E42573	J. T. Lloyd & Co.	1 Case India Rubber Goods	11/10/24

C. M. MANNERS,

Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 30th July, 1929.

What's Wrong With The Fire Brigade?

Disquieting Reports; The Government and Kowloon Tong; are topics dealt with in the Current issue of the "Weekly Press."

Stranded Steamship Gutted; Child Slavery In Factories; Illicit Opium Arrests, are other features.

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Aranmore.—The Royal National Life-boat Institution has just dispatched a motor lifeboat to Aranmore, Co. Donegal. She is the boat which for a number of years has been stationed at Clacton-on-Sea, and she has already rescued 27 persons from shipwreck.

Leeds.—Leeds Corporation Finance Committee have decided to grant financial assistance up to £300 towards carrying on the Saturday orchestral concerts. A few months ago the directors of the orchestra decided that they could not continue the concerts owing to financial loss.

Lancaster.—Harry Askew, 17, a labourer of Main Street, Skerton, was drowned while trying to swim across the River Lune at Lancaster. His friend, David Perry, of Skerton, crossed the river safely, but, hearing a cry for help, returned and tried to save Askew.

Nottingham.—Leonard Thornhill, 23, salesman, was sentenced at the Nottinghamshire Assizes to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour and six strokes of the "cat" for robbery with violence. Leslie Turner, 25, a carpenter, charged with Thornhill, was found not guilty and was discharged.

Slough.—At Burnham, near Slough, Edgar Charles Reginald Blatt, 21, advertising agent, of Bentinck Street, London, was committed for trial, on bail, charged with the manslaughter of James Veitch, retired farmer, of Burnham, who was knocked down by a motor-car. Blatt pleaded "not guilty."

Berlin.—As more than 100 people have been struck by lightning in Yugoslavia since June 1, the Government has warned the peasants not to take shelter under trees during thunder storms.

Edmonton.—Mr. A. R. Welch, Conservative, was elected by a 33 majority over Mr. E. Campbell, the Progressive candidate, in the by-election for Turtle Mountain constituency, in the Manitoba Legislature.

Maracaibo.—A hurricane has caused damage to sugar plantations in Northern Venezuela, and has swamped many small vessels in the gulf of Maracaibo. Northern Chile has also suffered from heavy storms.

Lahore.—Four people were killed and nine injured in a collision between a train and a motor lorry carrying a Sikh marriage party near Lahore. The lorry was crushed between the train and the side of a bridge and several persons were flung into a canal below the bridge.

Peshawar.—The Jirga of Sunni and Shiah Orakzais from the Peshawar, but no settlement has been reached, as the Sunnis refuse to give up Shiah land in their possession. Colonel Beale, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, is attending the Jirga.

Deal.—Lord Cushead, who as Mr. Ronald McNeill represented East Kent and subsequently the Canterbury Division for a total of 18 years, was presented at Canterbury by Lord Fitzwalter, chairman of the Divisional Conservative Association, with his portrait in oils, as a testimonial from his former constituents.

London.—A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at an inquest at Brixton on the body of Mr. Richard Guy Whiting, 50, assistant secretary of the National Farmers' Union, who fell from a window of his house in Ninrod Road, Streatham. Mrs. Whiting said that her husband was painting his house. He was engaged on one of the last windows when he fell.

Glamorgan.—A special jury at Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea awarded £1,000 damages to Mrs. Mabel Jones, widow, and £300 damages, divided between her three children, against the Great Western Railway Company in respect of the death of Mrs. Jones's husband, a foreman electrician, employed by the Briton Ferry Steelworks Company, who was crushed to death between the buffers of railway trucks on a siding outside the works. A stay of execution was granted.

Budapest.—After several days' investigation the Budapest police have arrested a gang of six cocaine smugglers who were working in connection with a man, living in Windsor, Ontario, who is said to have provided the concern with the need for money for supplying Canada with cocaine. The drug was manufactured in Germany, and smuggled through Hungary to America.

Quebec.—Mr. Douglas C. Macintosh, Dwight Professor of Theology at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, a Canadian who served with distinction in the War, was denied United States citizenship because he would not take oath to defend the United States against all enemies. Mr. Macintosh said that, while he could be willing to take arms in defence of the United States in a justified war, he reserved the right to decide when a war was just.

LIVELY STUDENTS' RAG IN LONDON.

MASS ATTACK AS REPRISALS.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a visit to the London School of Economics—at least the students thought for some time that he had done so. It was not until the "Liberal leader" had been speaking on the platform for some moments that the students discovered it was a rag carried out at their expense by their rivals at King's College, Strand.

During the morning a telephone call was received at the school intimating that Mr. Lloyd George would be visiting the school during the luncheon interval. Believing that the message came from the Liberal headquarters, the students made preparations to receive "L. G." who arrived in a taxi accompanied by a very tall gentleman shortly after the appointed hour. The students gave him a wonderful reception. He was induced to make a speech, and it was then that the deception was discovered.

A good-humoured free fight ensued, in the course of which "Mr. Lloyd George's" wig, eyebrows, and moustache were torn off. It was a very dishevelled "L. G." who eventually landed on the pavement outside and drove off in a taxi accompanied by his equally roughly handled colleague to a chorus of derisive cheers from the Economics School students.

Reprisals.

Reprisals quickly followed in the form of a mass attack on King's College. The invaders, with a great numerical advantage, quickly drove the defenders back to a spot in the college enclosure where building repairs are being carried out to an adjoining wing of "Somerset House." Here a considerable quantity of freshly mixed cement had been left about. This was commandeered and generously used on combatants and college notices. Crowds of business people loitering in the open air during the luncheon interval enjoyed the combat. Two men who returned too near were "rewarded" with large dabs of cement. Many of the students had to have a bath and a change of clothes before they could restart their studies.

"Mr. Lloyd George" and his supporters bore many traces of battle when a reporter saw them later on. "L. G." who had failed to remove all the make-up from his face, had only one regret: "The trouble was that the make-up was not quite so good as it might have been," he said. "Still it was good enough to deceive the L.S.E. fellows. They all thought that I was the genuine 'L. G.' and gave me a jolly fine welcome."

The King's College students mentioned that when the supply of cement had given out they best off the attack with buckets of water. "There will probably be a dance of a row over this," one added ruefully, "so we shall have to lie low for a bit."

HUSBAND KILLED WITH A PLATE.

JUDGE'S SYMPATHY FOR A DISTRESSED WIFE.

A quarrel over winks which led to a tragedy was the subject of a case at the Old Bailey when Mrs. Daisy Beatrice Woodhead, aged thirty-seven, was accused of the manslaughter of her husband, Robert Reuben, a chef. Mrs. Woodhead was greatly distressed in court.

It was stated that Mrs. Woodhead threw a plate of broken plate at her husband. It struck him in the neck, and he died in death in a few minutes. Mrs. Woodhead, who lived at Fenwick-place, Stockwell, said that she and her husband had known each other from childhood. They went to school together, and it was a boy and girl courtship. They had been married fourteen years, and had two children.

Husband's Complaint. Her husband complained about the size of the winks at tea time on the day of the tragedy, saying that they were small. "She went into the scullery to make some tea, and he came in and struck her a blow on the face. She fell against the plate rack, and the plates fell on the floor and were smashed. She picked up a piece of broken plate and threw it at him. She did not intend to do him any harm."

Mr. Justice Swift said that it was a sad case, and he supposed that no one who had heard it could fail to have sympathy with Mrs. Woodhead in her distress. Mrs. Woodhead was found guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Her father said that he was prepared to take her home again. Mr. Justice Swift said that Mrs. Woodhead might go to her father. He passed sentence of four days' imprisonment, which meant that she would be at once liberated.

ALARMING GROWTH OF SUICIDES.

WOMEN'S DANGER AGE.

STRAIN OF COMPETITIVE BUSINESS.

That the number of suicides in Britain has been doubling every year for the past eleven years is shown by the latest figures from the Ministry of Health.

This is particularly true in the case of women around 45 years of age, due probably, the report states, to the increased number of women in competitive business life.

The total number of men who killed themselves during the year is 3,458, while the number of women is 1,449. In the opinion of Dr. J. Oddie, coroner of Lambeth Court, which receives more cases of suicide than any other London court, the motives appear to be in the following order:—

Mental illness, physically run down, drink, financial worries, and love affairs.

It is interesting to note that love affairs, which are popularly considered a large cause, are the lowest in the list; and, likewise, that middle-age—not youth—is the most prevalent age.

The Peak Years.

At all ages suicides among men are far in excess of women. At 20 years of age there were 168 male and 78 female during the year. From 25 to 30 there were 358 men and 203 women; 35 to 45 jumped to 629 men and 389 women; while 45 to 55 increased further to 892 men and 381 women. This was a peak for female suicides, but the male rate went slightly higher from 55 to 65, registering 945 deaths.

During these "peak" years about one out of fifteen deaths is a suicide, while, compared with the living population, about one out of 125 kills himself.

Perhaps the most significant figures are those showing the rate of suicides per million inhabitants during the past noted, showing they are doubling every year for the past eleven years. The increased population alive to-day at 45 years of age—at which time suicide is most prevalent—is also far in excess of before the War. 1927 is the highest year ever recorded. The following table shows the rate per million:—

	Male	Female
1911-15	144	19
1916-20	118	44
1921-25	152	54
1926	168	62
1927	184	71

The chief causes underlying this increase is ascribed by Dr. Oddie to growing mental deficiency due to more concentration on business with resultant nervous breakdowns.

HOW NANKING ECONOMISES.

COMMEMORATIONS AT \$10 EACH.

Shanghai.—Appearing in the vernacular press is an advertisement or notice issued by the Nationalist Government to the effect that \$70,000.00 will be spent in commemorating the valour and heroism of the 4th Division Army General Chang Fah-kwei's Ironsides, who, it will be recalled, took part in the memorable engagements with the late Chang Tso-lin.

The sum of \$70,000.00, it went on to say, will go to the building of seven memorials in various parts of China at \$10,000.00 each. Architects, who are invited to compete, will be very pleased to hear that the princely sum of \$100.00 will be awarded for each accepted design.

The fee will include, of course, supervision of the erection of stately piles of masonry situated probably in some remote corner of the Great Republic.

Scattered Monuments.

If we apply a little arithmetic we shall soon grasp the significance of these heroes. The National Government commemorates each of them by \$10 worth of masonry but the commemoration is scattered over seven different spots in China. This is what the one government thinks of its heroes. We shall not go into the question of the ill-paid designer of this mark of respect.

The foreign community in Shanghai, with a handful of generous patriots, have erected the cenotaph which now stands on the Bund at the end of Avenue Edward VII. They gave freely of an amount more than double the sum the Government intends to spend on the Ironsides to commemorate the valour, courage, and fortitude of about 100 men. Had they fought for the Nationalists we dread to imagine the memorial—Shanghai Mercury.

ASIA'S TRADE SWINGS TO AMERICA.

CANADA'S BID FOR NEW MARKETS.

The following editorial is taken from the Vancouver Sun of June 28:—

The situation that existed with respect to Western Canada's trade which, until a short time ago, was confined to Atlantic ports, is "an exact duplicate of the situation which to-day exists in connection with the trade of Asia. For centuries the trade of Asia has been in and out of the Suez Canal to Europe, whereas the natural place for Japan and China and Java and India to do business is with Canada and United States, just 4,000 miles across the Pacific.

These centuries of trade with Europe have stultified Asia because Europe's economic philosophy was to sweat labour, pay low wages and make women and men rather than machines do the work; and finally to sell to Asia on the gold standard, with Europe controlling the world's gold, and then buy from Asia with demoted silver. This enabled Germany and England and Belgium to buy cheaply from Asia but gave Asia a low purchasing power to buy from Europe. The fallacy of this whole European economic philosophy is proven by an impoverished Asia. Not poor in natural wealth or potential production capacity, but impoverished in methods of production and in means or tokens of money to express Asia's wealth and production.

Americanisation of Asia.

Instead of doing business with Europe via the old Suez route, Asia can here in America buy and sell her goods, and that buying and selling and trading with America will give Asia business and social contacts that in a very short time will fructify and put new life into Asia. Every day Asia is increasing like the extent to which conditions justify. The reason for this is because communication and transportation facilities favour the old eastern route, via the Suez to Europe.

This was exactly the case with Western Canada until a few years ago. For instance, until 1920 the whole trade of Canada was carried in and out from Atlantic ports. The transportation and business structure favoured a movement to and from the West via Atlantic ports. Western Canada's export grain—some 400 million bushels—was shipped to Europe over the old Eastern route via ports like Buffalo, New York, Montreal. Although the Panama Canal had been finished for some years, it never occurred to Western Canada that they should use Pacific ports and the Panama Canal to ship their grain to Europe.

Vancouver's Enterprise.

Realizing this uneconomic situation, the civic bodies of Vancouver, with organized publicity, brought

the attention of this to the Canadian Government, to the Canadian wheat grower and to the Canadian public. Vancouver's publicity showing the economy of the new Western Grain Route, has already resulted in 100 million bushels per year being moved through the Port of Vancouver, also a huge volume of trade is now moving in and out of Vancouver to Western Canada.

That old Eastern route was not only expensive to the Canadian grain grower, but it also stultified the whole development of Western Canada, including British Columbia. To-day that situation is changed and as a result Western Canada, British Columbia and in fact the whole Dominion is in for an era of unprecedented prosperity. What was done for Western Canada, will now have to be done on a bigger scale for Asia.

Heavy Cable Tolls.

For instance, you can to-day send a 15-word night-letter from London to Montreal across the Atlantic for 41 or 4 cents a word. To send that same message across the Pacific from Vancouver to Japan or to China, costs from 40 cents to \$1 per word. India can cable to Germany or England for 6 cents a word, but if India wants to talk to Canada or United States—it costs 60 cents a word. America must get on the job and change this.

The news and views of Europe will never fructify or energize Asia. The news and views of America will. Europe's thought is militant and politic; America's thought is economic and social—and that is what Asia needs and wants to westernize and put Asia on her feet economically.

Business firms in United States and Canada, individually and collectively, must become conscious of and launch out after these new Asiatic markets. The trade is there and awaits them.

Combined Bid for Asiatic Trade.

In order to develop Asia's new trade route across the Pacific, Canada and United States will have to go after that Asiatic trade with publicity, precisely as did the people of Vancouver go after the trade of Western Canada. Every city, every Chamber of Commerce and every newspaper on the Pacific coast in particular, must play a big part and they will be joined by the firms and men of Asia.

Where Vancouver got the handling of 100 million bushels of grain and millions of tons of goods, America, when she captures the Asiatic business, will capture the trade of the one billion people who live in Japan, China, Java and India.

The great world event in trade of the next few years will be the growth and swing of Asia's trade away from Europe across the Pacific to America. Asia's trade really belongs to America.

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[A.T.A.]

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"I hear that saxophonist paid \$100 for his instrument."

"That's a lot of money to blow in."

"Now, there's what I call a fine servant."

"Yes, he's been in our family for hours."

The Byrd Antarctic Expedition took along a set of chessmen. They shouldn't have done that. After all, they're only going to be gone for two years.

"Say," said the stranger, "how can I find a policeman?"

"There's one method that never fails," replied the inhabitant, "try to park your car somewhere."

"I knew a man who knew beforehand the exact year, month, day, hour, and manner of his death; and whose premonition was fulfilled to the smallest particular."

"How did he know all that?"

"The Judge told him."

The meek little man was walking back from the funeral of his big and masterful wife. Suddenly a dislodged slate whirled down and landed with a resounding crack on his head.

"Gosh," he murmured, looking up, "Sarah must have reached Heaven already."

Diner—You charge me more for this steak than you used to.

Restaurant Manager—I have to pay more for it. The price of meat has gone up.

Diner—And the steak is smaller than it used to be.

Restaurant Manager—That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef.

An elderly lady in Egypt was being shown round the Pyramids.

"Madam," said the guide impressively as they halted opposite one of the mighty erections, "it took nearly 2000 years to build this."

"I can quite believe it," rejoined the visitor vigorously. "Our workmen at home are very nearly as bad."

Mrs. Newriche had just arrived from a tour of Europe, and her long-suffering acquaintances had no opportunity to forget the fact.

"And Paris?" she gushed.

"Paris is just wonderful! The people are all so well educated—not at all like they are in this crude country, my dear! Why, even the street cleaners can talk French!"

He was looking for a quiet place to park his car, and, seeing a side street, turned into it, drew up, put the brake on, and was walking off when a policeman appeared.

"You can't leave your car there."

"Why not? It's a quiet spot."

"I tell you, you can't leave it there."

"But, my good man, it's a cul-de-sac."

"I don't care if it's a Rolls-Royce—bring it out."

Bishop Anderson of Boston told a story at dinner.

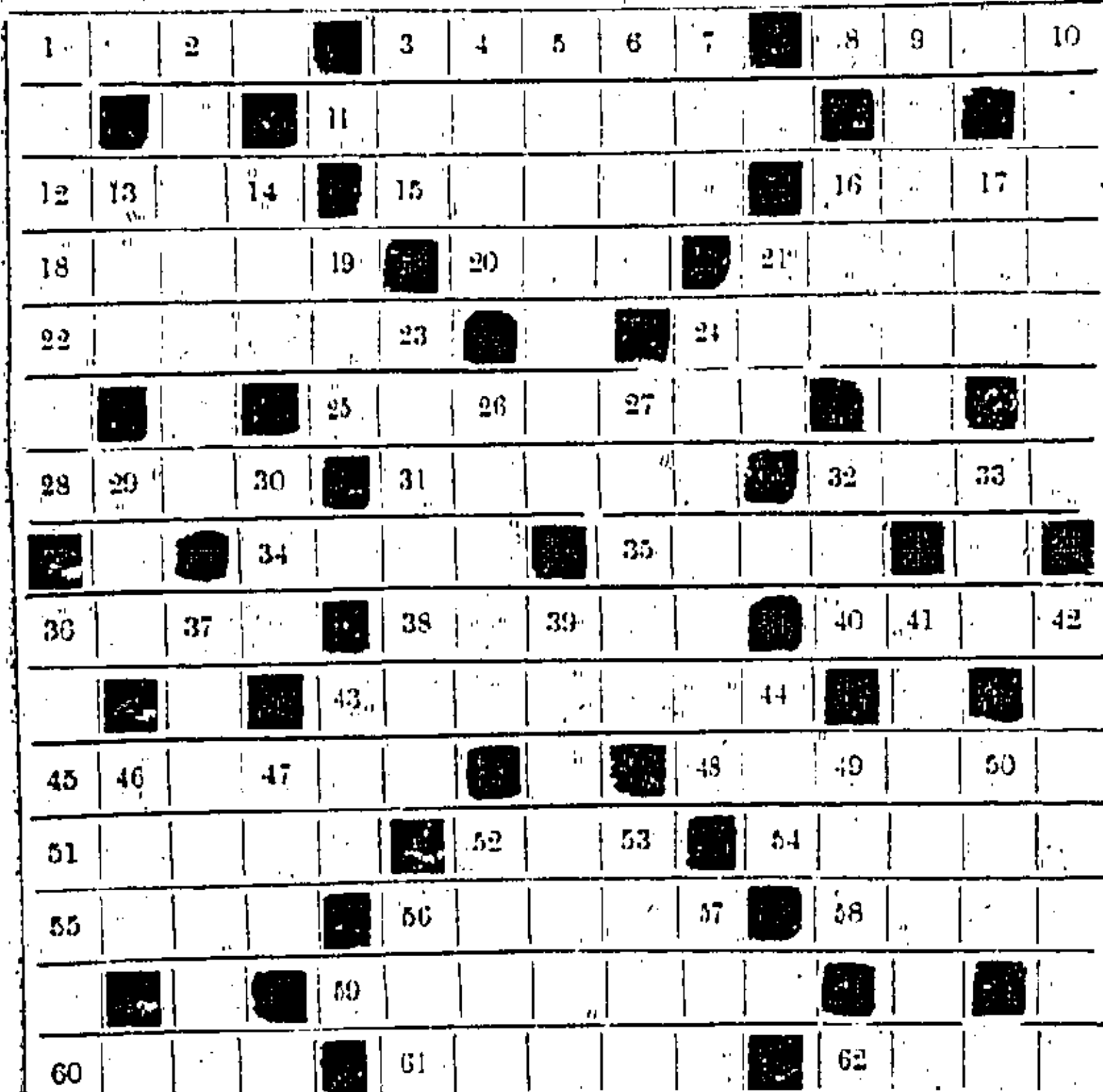
"A young minister with a swelled head," he began, "preached a sermon one Sunday down in Florida, and after it was over he spied his home bishop down in the congregation."

"Bishop," he said, "I flatter myself that was a good sermon—and what do you think they are paying me for it? Only \$25!"

"Only \$25?" said the bishop.

"Why, my boy, I wouldn't have preached that sermon for \$1,000."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- 1.—Trick.
- 3.—German river.
- 8.—Pain.
- 11.—Cathedral residence.
- 12.—Vehicle.
- 13.—Clergyman.
- 16.—Comrade.
- 18.—Fool.
- 20.—Eviscerate.
- 21.—Rage.
- 22.—Interere.
- 24.—Kindly.
- 25.—Stellar.
- 28.—Deprivation.
- 31.—Flowers.
- 32.—Warmth.
- 34.—Argument.
- 35.—Small thing.
- 36.—Remain.
- 38.—Whist, golf, or carriage.
- 40.—Pace.
- 43.—Boon.
- 45.—Time.
- 48.—Wild flower.
- 51.—Educate.
- 52.—Speaking part.
- 54.—Beast of burden.
- 55.—Church season.
- 56.—Punishment adjective.
- 58.—Game.
- 59.—Time-teller.
- 60.—Mussolini.
- 61.—Unpleasant.
- 62.—Exclamation.

Down.

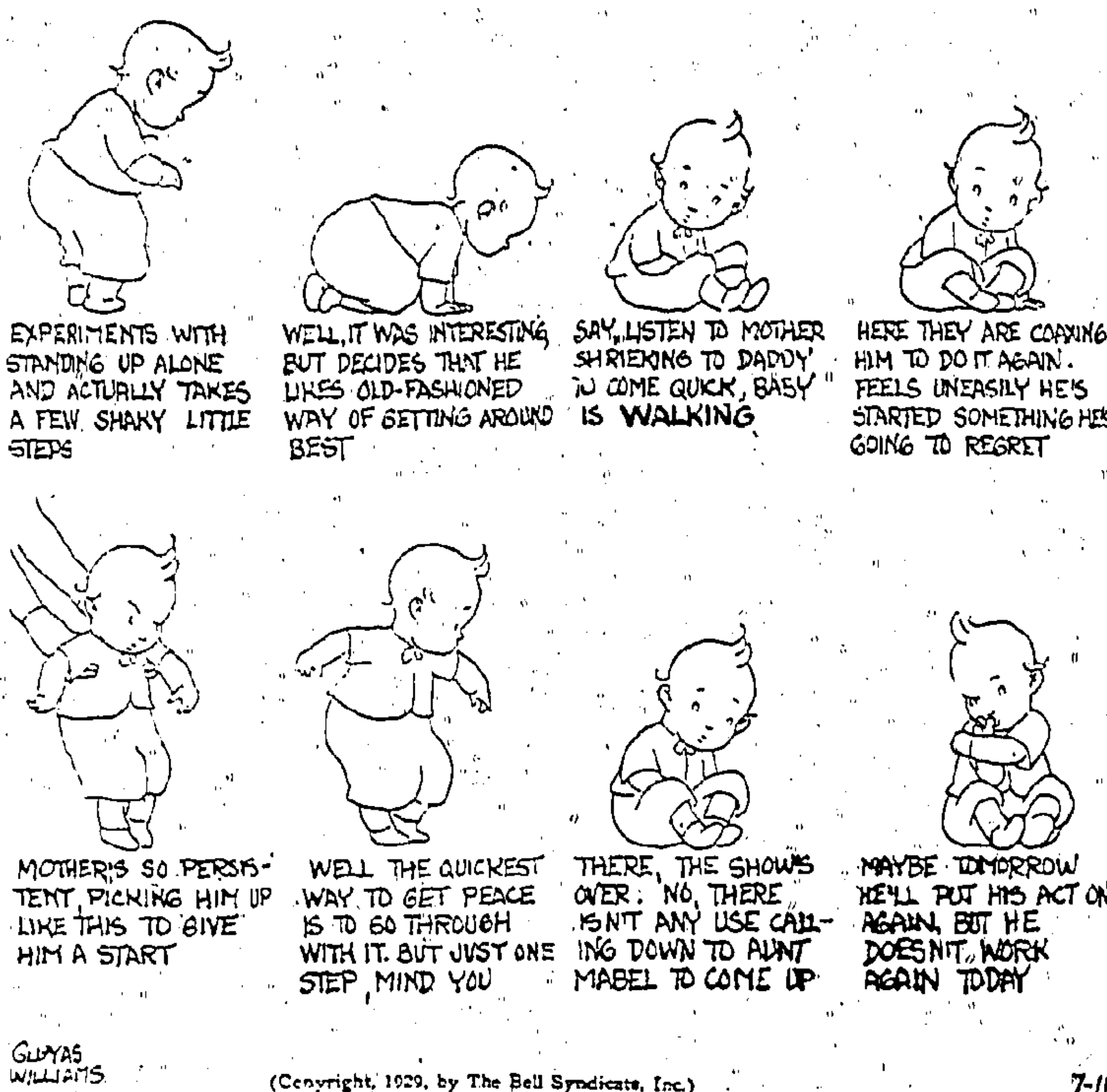
- 1.—Concert.
- 2.—Small fish.
- 3.—Clerical title.
- 4.—Famous General.
- 5.—Oppression.
- 6.—Trim.
- 7.—Mistake.
- 9.—Play-riddle.
- 10.—High mountain.
- 13.—Feminine name.
- 14.—Summit.
- 18.—Silent.
- 17.—Weight.
- 19.—Number.
- 21.—Hairy skin.
- 23.—Part of church.
- 24.—Hurries.
- 26.—Table.
- 27.—Go away.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

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M	I	S
A	P	E
H	L	A
L	A	S
O	R	E
P	E	A
M	E	L
S	I	M
P	A	N
I	D	A
N	W	H
E	X	I
S	U	E
B	Y	R

STEPPING OUT

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

L. CAVE SETS UP NEW RECORDS.

L. Cave (Vegetarian C. and A.C.) won the six hours' tandem-paced cycling race of the Southern Counties C.C., at Herne Hill track recently, and set up nine new records, the previous best figures, with one exception, having stood to the credit of C. H. Bartlett since 1912.

The real struggle lay between Cave and W. B. Temme (Glendene C.C.). Cave, in the six hours, covered 160 miles 390 yards, against Bartlett's record of 154 miles 1,257 yards, and Temme, who had led for the first fifty miles, was second with 159 miles 1,500 yards. Temme covered fifty miles in 1 hr. 45 mins. 42.2.5 secs., but soon afterwards Cave took the lead, and he was some distance ahead at 100 miles, which he covered in 3 hr. 38 mins. 52.4.5 secs., against F. W. Southall's record of 3 hrs. 33 mins. 22.1.5 secs.

Cave began to get inside Bartlett's figures at 110 miles, his time being 4 hrs. 5 mins. 0.2.5 secs., against Bartlett's 4 hrs. 8 mins. 50.1.5 secs. Cave, continuing to beat records for various distances, completed the six hours by covering 160 miles 390 yards, thus improving on Bartlett's record by 5 miles 903 yards.

Cave also set up the following records:—120 miles, 4 hrs. 35 mins. 21.1.5 secs.; 130 miles, 4 hrs. 49 mins. 30.2.5 secs.; 140 miles, 5 hrs. 13 mins. 10.4.5 secs.; 150 miles, 5 hrs. 36 mins. 30.2.5 secs.; 160 miles, 5 hrs. 59 mins. 30.1.5 secs.; four hours, 109 miles 365 yds.; five hours, 134 miles 640 yds. Temme also beat the previous record for six hours.

The order of finishing was as follows:—L. Cave (Vegetarian C. and A.C.), 160 miles 390 yds., 1; W. B. Temme (Glendene C.C.), 159 miles, 2; J. A. Redmill (Warren C.C.), 140 miles 1,000 yds., 3; C. G. Bowtell (Norwood Paragon), 147 miles 228 yds., 4; C. Scott (Highbury C.C.), 149 miles 400 yds., 5; F. W. Harris (Poly. C.C.), 143 miles 100 yds., 6.

EPEE CLUB MEDAL POOL.

The Epee Club Medal Pool held at the Hurlingham Club's Gardens, Fulham, produced much excellent duelling among eleven competitors. The winner was T. Praem with one defeat, while Dr. P. G. Doyne and Geo. M. Burt, ex-champions with the foil and epee respectively, tied for second place with two defeats each.

The finish was very interesting, Praem needing to defeat J. Greenwood in the final bout in order to save a barrage. Greenwood proved a difficult opponent, successfully parrying several good attacks, and calling upon Praem to defend more than once; an excellent fight ending with the latter getting through to the target with a brilliant lunge. His single reverse came from Burt in his eighth bout. Burt was in fine form in the early stages, taking six victories in succession from the start, but succumbed in his next two bouts by feeble attacks from H. T. H. Bond and Dr. P. K. Doyne.

BAKER WINS BIG WALK.

Those experienced judges who thought that W. E. Baker, of the Queen's Park Harriers, started much too fast in the London to Brighton and Back walking race of 104 miles, were probably right.

Although he repeated his success of 1928 in no uncertain manner, his time, 18 hr. 38 min. 7.2.5 sec., was not only more than half an hour worse than the record of 13 hr. 5 min. 51.3.5 sec., which he set up three years ago, but was 24 min. 30.2.5 sec. slower than the former record accomplished in 1907, by T. E. Hammond, when the course was half a mile longer and worse in surface than it is now.

Both Baker and Spicer were somewhat distressed at the finish, but Scott was remarkably fresh. J. N. Thomas (Belgrave Harriers) was fourth in 21 hr. 33 min. 1 sec., and became the only man who has done the walk three times. J. C. Johnson (Surrey Walking Club and Brighton Boys' Club) finished fifth, 21 hr. 40 min. 43 sec.

SUNNINGDALE, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Many prominent golfers took part in the match between Sunningdale and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, which commenced at Sunningdale recently. The first day's play consisted of two series of singles encounters. Sunningdale won the morning matches by 7 points to 3, and the afternoon series by 9 to 1. Tolley, playing for the society, narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of S. K. Thornburn in the morning. He made several excursions into the heather, and Thornburn became drowsy once. At the last hole, however, his second shot was trapped in a bunker, and Tolley, winning the hole in 4 to 5, halved the match. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were among the spectators in the afternoon, and they joined the Tolley-Hartley match at the tenth hole. At this point Tolley was three down, but the champion, playing brilliant golf, then won six of the next seven holes and finished the match on the seventeenth green, to secure the society's solitary victory in this series.

SOUTHALL WINS 100 MILES RACE AT HERNE HILL.

F. W. Southall, of the Norwood Paragon C.C., won the 100 miles tandem-paced race at the Marlboro A.C. meeting at Herne Hill, his time being 3 hr. 51 min. 0.1.5 sec. In doing so he beat his own record of 3 hr. 33 min. 52.1.5 sec., established last year, and also his records from 51 miles to 100. Southall beat F. H. Wyld (Derby) by 71 laps, the latter's time being 3 hr. 36 min. 13.2.5 sec., with J. E. Holdsworth (Kentish Wheelers) third in 3 hr. 45 min. 45.4.5 sec.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

MINT FLAVOURED ICES—AND PUNCH.

Mint has many uses other than to be served with lamb, as a flavouring to be cooked with new potatoes and green peas, to be made into jelly, or dried in bunches for winter use. These are everybody's ways with mint.

Here are some more unusual ideas for its utilisation.

On summer days, ices and punch flavoured with mint are refreshing and appetising indeed. Here is a recipe for each. For the ices pick and wash and bruise a good-sized bundle of fresh green mint. Put into a basin and pour over it two cups of boiling water. Dissolve 10 oz. of gelatine in a little boiling water. Put to it the juice of six lemons, four oranges, and two cups of sugar.

Pale Green Colouring.

Drain off the water from the mint, squeeze the leaves as dry as possible, and add this mint-saturated water to the other ingredients. Colour pale green with a little vegetable colouring, freeze, and serve garnished with fresh sprigs of mint.

For punch have plenty of mint, strip off the leaves, wash and then let them dry. Crush in a mortar, just cover with boiling water, and leave to soak for 15 minutes.

Strain off the liquid and add to it a cup of grape juice and the like quantity of orange juice. When cool, add whatever amount of alcohol you need. Put on the ice and serve very cold, with straws through which to sip it.

Mint Jelly.

Mint jelly makes a delicious change from mint sauce, and is an excellent way of preserving mint for winter use.

Steep whatever quantity of leaves you wish for an hour in a covered vessel in cold water. Strain and chop up finely.

To each cupful of leaves allow half a cup of sugar boiled in one cup of water with half an oz. of gelatine dissolved therein, and the juice of half a lemon, plus one cup of vinegar.

Toss the mint then into the sweetened, flavoured gelatine, boil all together for ten minutes. Add a little green colouring and tie down securely. Stone in a cool, dark cupboard.

WHEN YOU START A JOB.

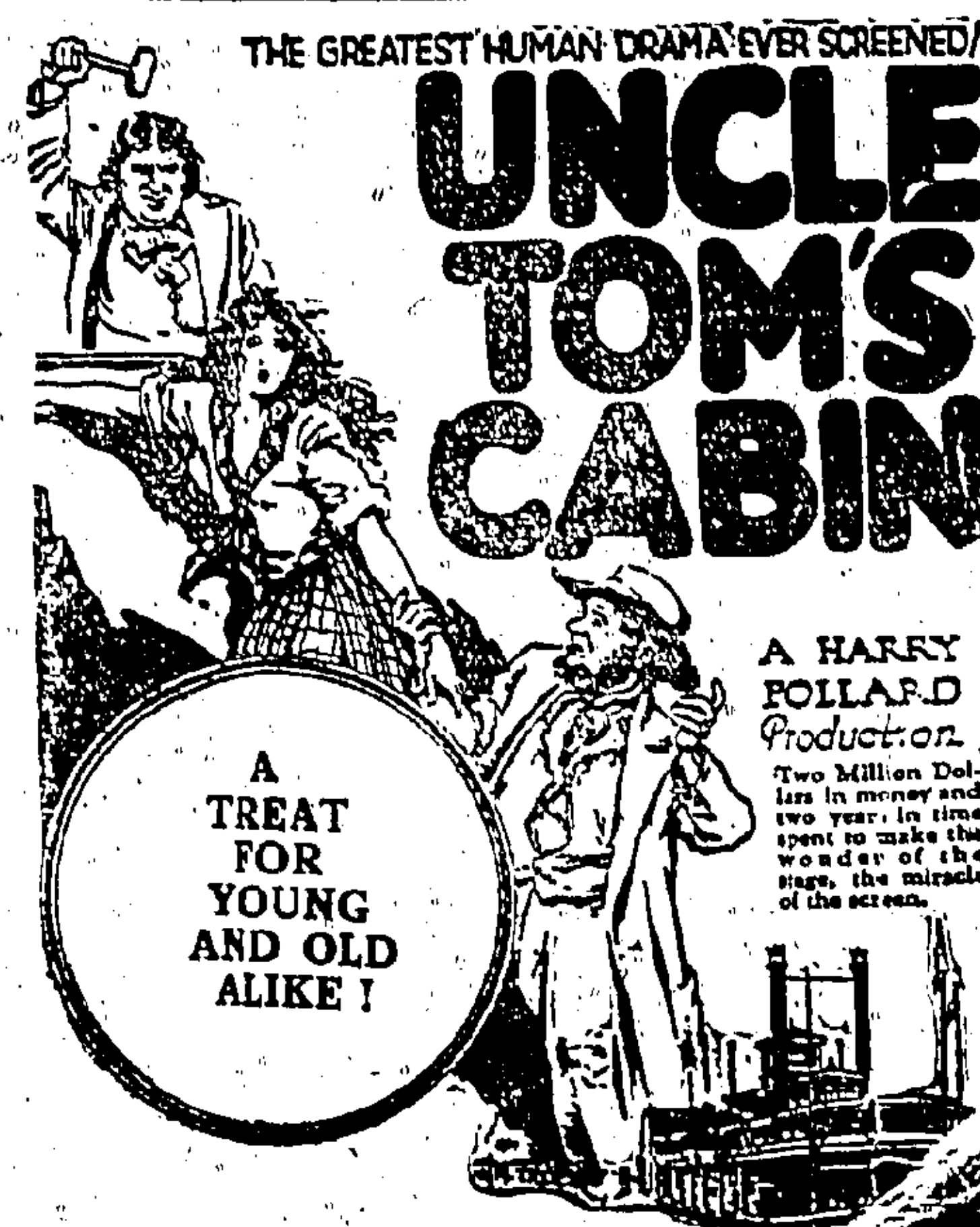
If you are just starting in a job, and it is your first job into the bargain, here are a few things you will find it most useful to have—that is, if you have not got them already. And they are such obvious things, really, that I expect most of you have them. This is just a reminder.

1.—A watch that keeps good time. Nobody likes a girl about the place who never knows the correct time, or is continually asking, "What's the time, please?"

Of course, when you do arrive at your first berth you may find numerous clocks about; but, on the other hand, there may not be one in your room. So be prepared!

2.—A fountain-pen is always handy. If your chief comes into your room in a hurry, and finds something there waiting to be signed by him, he will be exceedingly appreciative if you hand him a pen because he has left his on his desk! This often happens quite unexpectedly.

3.—A coat-frock overall is a possession not to be scoffed at. On your first day at work take a careful stock of any other girls about, if there are any, and notice if any of them wear overalls.



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SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30.

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

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with LEW CODY

AILEEN PRINGLE, GEORGE K. ARTHUR

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At 5.30 & 9.20.

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BADEN-POWELL ON THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

IDEAS DRAWN FROM MANY NATIONS.

REMINISCENCES OF "S. AFRICAN WARS."

How many times has the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, been asked the question, "What made you start the Boy Scouts?" (says a London paper).

And as might have been expected, Sir Robert's answer was like that of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin": "I spects I grewd," so the story as to how the movement grew can go on from here in his own words.

"I suppose I can say that I first became interested in Scouting away back in 1888, when I was soldiering out in Zululand. I learned then how to keep my eyes about me and to learn from what I saw. Later on, still in South Africa, I was in the company of the celebrated American Scout, Burnham. He was better than I was at scouting, but I think I was better at deducing what they meant, and he used to call me Sherlock after Conan Doyle's famous character.

Development of Character. "Then when I was serving with the Thirteenth Hussars I realized that the training of the men was not sufficiently individual and practical, so I put my methods into practice with my squadron. Then when I commanded the Fifth Dragoon Guards I carried on a similar training, but improved so as to develop character—manliness, self-reliance and reliability—in conjunction with military efficiency. The lectures which were given to the men were embodied in a book called 'Aids to Scouting'.

"During the South African war in 1899-1900 the boys in Mafeking were organized as a general utility corps on what are now Scout lines, and the result was very successful. When the South African Constabulary were organized, the same ideas were employed; emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit and a higher standard of efficiency.

"The uniform was the familiar cowboy hat, shorts, khaki shirt, green tie; badges were awarded for proficiency in different lines of work. We were getting pretty near to the Boy Scout, weren't we!

Book Used by Schools. "When I got back from South Africa in 1904 nobody was more surprised than I was to find that my book, 'Aids to Scouting,' which had been written for young soldiers, had been adopted by schools for teaching children the elements of observation, deduction, resourcefulness and the other attributes of a good scout.

"Miss Charlotte Mason, head of Ampleforth Training College, was recommending it for those who had to train children, and this gave me the thought that the appeal of Scouting to boys if adapted to non-military purposes might be of value as a training for citizens. This led to the first Boy Scouts camp on Brownsea Island in Poole.

"You ask why Scouts shake hands with the left hand. Well, just to make it different and a sort of secret sign which boys like. And the salute with three fingers up for Scouts and two for Cubs is for the three points of Scout law.

"But to return to Brownsea Island. We had boys from every kind of school and a few good men in charge and a patrol leader for each group. We all lived like older and younger brothers, and the experiment was such a success that I was encouraged to go on.

Spread to 42 Countries. "The training of the South African Constabulary mixed with some ideas culled from the Zulus and other African tribes, some methods of the Spartans, the ancient British and Irish training of boys, the fusilli of Japan, and various more modern methods, all these were called upon and reduced to an elastic system through which the boy might develop himself into a useful citizen. It was realized, too, that a separate movement was required to deal with the ever-growing number of boys who were taking it up.

"And the movement has gone on, ever growing, until to-day it has spread to 42 countries and numbers nearly 2,000,000, and is still growing. It is not confined to any one class, but appeals equally to the boys of Eton College and those of a London slum and to the lame, blind and even mentally defective.

Work Taken to Prisons. "In Ceylon and India, scouting has been introduced into the jails and is working with very hopeful results. The 'Poc H' journal recently had a description of a visit to a prison, where the superintendent, a 'Poc H' man, is Scoutmaster of a troop composed of prisoners serving sentences of two years or more. One patrol leader was serving a 20-year sentence. The patrols slept together in their 'Rover Den'.

"They maintained discipline by a Court of Honour and on one occasion went off on a first-class hike without warders. And, as in the case of moral defectives, so with mentally and physically defective

children, scouting gives them an interest in life which was formerly denied to them.

"In 1910, when the movement had swelled to 124,000, I felt I had to devote my entire time to it, and in 1912 our aims and methods were inquired into by the Privy Council and we were officially recognized by the grant of a royal charter.

SCOUTING IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

GREAT PROGRESS AND MANY ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

New York.—While 1500 of their brother Scouts are sailing for Europe to take part in the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead, the nearly 825,000 Boy Scouts of America and their leaders who are staying at home are planning to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the Boy Scout movement by making the year 1929 the most outstanding, in point of progress, in the history of Scouting in the United States.

To make possible a still more rapid growth of the Boy Scout movement and to make the Scouting programme available to every boy in the Nation, Scout officials say that special camps will be put on this year and during the next five years in the development and training of volunteer leaders.

These leaders, most of them from the ranks of Scouting, will be trained to further the activities of the three great branches of Scouting, troop scouting for the city boy, rural and lone scouting for the country boy, and sea scouting for the older boy, who is still seeking adventure.

Younger Boy Programme. In addition to the expansion of these three programmes preliminary work has been started on a Younger Boy programme to bring under the character building and citizenship training influences of the movement, boys ranging in age from 8 to 12 years.

The training of volunteer leaders under the auspices of the educational and camping departments of the Boy Scouts will, it is hoped, in a period of five years, bring to the movement enough leaders to give every boy of Scout age an opportunity to be a Scout. The educational department is sponsoring the training of Scout masters and other Scout volunteer leaders. The camping department is training men in the specialized activities having to do with Scout camping—swimming, life-saving, camp sanitation and every other phase of outdoor activities.

Increase of Sea Scouts. At present there are more than 5000 Sea Scouts. The movement is open only to those boys over 15 years of age, who have had previous Scout training and who are especially adapted, both physically and mentally, to take part in seamanship activities.

Through the Rural Scout programme Boy Scouts of the farming areas of the country are given an opportunity to participate in Scouting activities, both recreational and vocational, under the leadership of adult Lone Scout guides.

These Rural Scouts, living in portions of the country where it is impossible to organize a Boy Scout troop of 25 members, because of the working hours of the boys, can, at their own convenience carry on a programme of Scouting, under the leadership of their Lone Scout guides.

JAPAN'S SCOUTS MAKING BIG HIT.

HONOURED BY EMPEROR.

Tokyo.—In 1921, when the present Emperor, as Crown Prince, was in England, he had the opportunity of seeing the Boy Scouts in various centres. His interest in the movement was aroused and he endeavoured to study the training methods.

As a consequence of the Crown Prince's European tour, the Scout movement in Japan received a great impetus, and on April 13, 1922, when the Prince of Wales was coming to visit Japan, a conference was held at Shizuoka, resulting in the forming of the Association of Boy Scouts in Japan.

At the time of the great earthquake of 1923 the boys proved their merit, and their useful work attracted much attention from the general public, who had occasion to note their resourcefulness and ability.

Every time that the International Conference or Jamboree was held in Europe the delegates and the contingents of Japanese Boy Scouts were represented to co-operate in promoting the idea of a world-wide brotherhood.

And so His Majesty the Emperor was pleased just after his enthronement ceremony to inspect 213 troops and 4211 Scouts and Scouts representing the present strength of 41,348 on December 6, 1928. The Scout movement in Japan is very prosperous.

PERSIAN SCOUTS WIN RECOGNITION.

MOVEMENT SPREADS.

Tehran, Persia.—The Persian Boy Scouts Association was established at Tehran by Ahmad Amin (Zadeh) toward the end of 1924. Fortunately the movement received the assistance of the Ministry of Education and the various schools gave it special encouragement.

Ahmad Amin started a training class and prepared a substantial number of scoutmasters. In 1925 the Scouts gave a praiseworthy demonstration before the Government dignitaries and the then Minister of Education, Nassir Eddoleh, presented medals. The movement spread to other important cities such as Mazandran, Khosrostan, Gilan, Hamadan, Ispahan, Kirman, Shiraz, Kerman, Sistan, Esfahan, Isfahan, Teheran, and Khorassan, under the respective supervision of Messieurs Barzorg, Sepheran, Rasgahi, Khalili, Aram, Moeyezadad, Saban, Maarfat, Tara, Eshkol, Rahy, Alaei, and Frootian.

The association is under the presidency of Ahmad Amin, and the internal management in Tehran is carried out by Mr. Jalilnoosy.

Students of various schools daily perform scouting operations and on holidays perform other crafts in the suburbs of the town or even travel from one town to another. The association was recognized by the International Bureau of Boy Scouts Associations in 1928 and has been duly registered.

As the result of their meritorious performances His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi has kindly accepted the patronage of the Scouts and E.R.H. the Crown Prince has accepted office in the Persian Boy Scouts Association.

SCOUT IDEA WAGES SLIGHTLY IN BURMA.

Rangoon, Burma.—At the end of June, 1928, the Burma Scout roll numbered 3430. The experiment is being made of extending scouting into the villages.

The number of Scouts is actually less than in the three preceding years but the report states that scouting in Burma has been undergoing a change as the initial enthusiasm has waned somewhat, but it is hoped that a deeper and truer Scout idea is growing up which will give a surer foundation.

SCOUTING SPREADS RAPIDLY IN MADRAS.

Madras, India.—The Province of Madras is divided into 27 districts with a total of 12,498 Scouts of all ranks. To meet the growing demand by Scouts for vernacular translations of "Scouting for Boys in India" translations have been made in Malayalam and Tamil.

One of the encouraging features of the work is the rapid spread of Scouting in the villages. Six Cub Packs have been started in fishing villages in the Malabar districts. Only those who know what Indian village life is like can appreciate what Scouting will do for it.

ROYAL PATRONAGE IN SIAM.

Bangkok, Siam.—The Boy Scout organization of Siam was founded in 1911 by His late Majesty King Rama VI, who served as president. His Majesty was very keen on scouting and wrote many texts dealing with it.

Scouting in Siam has been included in the syllabus of all the Siamese schools, and His Majesty the King, Prajadhipok, who now serves as the president of the association, is no less interested in it than was his late brother, King Rama VI.

Siam now possesses 37,134 Boy Scouts, besides the auxiliary Boy Scouts, numbering 3813.

LEGION'S REPRISAL.

SEQUEL TO SLIGHT ON LADY HAIG.

A sensation was caused in Belfast by the announcement of the local naval branch of the British Legion that they would take no part this year in the civic ceremony of laying wreaths at the Cenotaph, on the anniversary of the Battle of the Somme.

This is a reprisal for the alleged slighting of Lady Haig, widow of the famous Field-Marshal, who during her recent visit to the capital of Northern Ireland was not accorded the civic reception which, in view of the Legion, was her due.

Belfast was the only city visited by Lady Haig which did not accord her an official welcome.

As her tour was undertaken on behalf of ex-Servicemen, the Legion feel very keenly what they regard as a lack of courtesy on the part of the authorities.

WIFE'S STRATEGY WINS SETTLEMENT FROM HUSBAND'S ANGRY CREDITORS.

Shanghai.—Pressed by numerous creditors, to whom he owed nearly \$100,000, and being unable to meet his obligations, Hsu Chi-liang, until recently a prosperous provision merchant, attempted to end his life in a Nantao hotel, recently. The man's life was saved, however, and he was able, through his suicide gesture, to bring his creditors around to a more sensible way of settling his debts.

Hsu resided in Changchow, where he had his business, but recently he came to Shanghai and while here became interested in speculating on the gold exchange, which resulted in financial reverses. At first he was lucky and made about \$10,000, but this didn't last long and after a time, Hsu not only lost the greater part of his wealth, but ran into debt to the extent of some \$80,000.

Meanwhile Mrs. Hsu in Changchow had incurred several thousands of dollars worth of debts and when pressed by her creditors, referred them to her husband in Shanghai. She also came to Shanghai, expecting her husband to straighten out her affairs. When

Mrs. Hsu and her creditors arrived here they found Hsu's hotel room besieged by a horde of angry would-be collectors.

Hsu was distraught. He told his creditors that he would pay half of his debt to each one of them, but they wouldn't listen, despite the fact Hsu insisted that he couldn't do any better. They threatened him with lawsuits, that probably would have lasted a year.

Being unable to cope with the situation, Hsu took a dose of poison. His wife discovered the fact shortly afterwards and called a doctor, who saved Hsu's life. Mrs. Hsu then employed a piece of clever strategy in solving their problem. She called in all of the creditors and let them see her husband in his weakened state.

The crowd immediately became voluble, announcing that they would take what they could get on their debts rather than get nothing if Hsu killed himself. The arrangement not only cleared Mr. and Mrs. Hsu but left them about \$2,000 to make a fresh start in business.

IS A WOMAN A "PERSON"?
APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

For addressing her as "a woman," Mr. Bob Sawyer drew upon himself the hysterical reproaches of his landlady in the Borough. There are five women in Western Canada, however, who are so determined that members of their sex shall, for constitutional purposes, be described not as "women," but as "persons," that they are bringing an appeal upon the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

The question to be determined is whether, under the British North America Act, women are entitled to be considered as "persons" who are qualified to sit in the Canadian Senate—the Upper Chamber of the Dominion Parliament.

The question has been agitating leaders of the Feminist movement in Canada for some ten years. After the War the British North America Act was amended so that women were entitled to vote in elections, and to become eligible as members of the House of Commons. The point as to whether women were entitled to be appointed by the Governor-General as members of the Senate remained more or less in abeyance until some three years back. An appeal was then made on the subject to the Supreme Court of Canada. In April of last year this Court ruled that women were not to be reckoned among those "qualified persons" who may sit in the Senate.

Although the Federal and certain of the Provincial Governments are upholding the negative side of the argument, they have offered no objection to the matter being referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It would have been open to make such amendment to the British North America Act as would have ensured the eligibility of women for membership of the Senate. In such an event the amendments would have had to receive the sanction of the Imperial Parliament.

The actual appellants all reside in Alberta. The Hon. Irene Parlby was the first woman in the Empire to become a Cabinet Minister. She was given this rank in the Alberta Legislature in order that she might have the special oversight of women and children's interests. Mrs. Louise McKinney was the first woman to be elected to a Canadian Legislature, and Mrs. Nellie McClung is known throughout Canada as a writer and lecturer in the feminist movement. Mrs. Alice Jamieson, of Calgary, was one of the two first women in Canada to be appointed to the magistracy bench. None of the ladies figuring in the appeal will attend the proceedings before the Judicial Committee.

PERAK TRANSPORT CO.

TUJOH TIN MINE DREDGE ARRIVES.

It is understood that Mr. Boyd-Walker, of Messrs. Aylesbury and Nutter, Ltd., has joined the board of directors of the Perak Transport Co., Ltd., which has just completed transporting the first shipment of the Tujuh Tin Mine dredge which arrived at Port Swettenham on the City of Tokio. The dredge materials were sent by rail to Kampar Station, and from there transported by motor lorry to the dredge site.

Also several pieces of heavy machinery have been moved for the Kampar Malaya Tin Dredging Co. The contract for Messrs. Fogden and Brisbane for Cameron's Highlands, and all materials for the P.W.D. has been commenced. An office has been opened.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL. All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, August 6, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under L/Sgt. R43 Ts'o Chi On. Dress: Mufti.

SIGNALLING.

The Signalling Squad will attend at the Company's Headquarters for practice in Morse and Semaphore under Cr-Sgt. R15 Ow Yeung Kin Heng on Wednesday, August 7, at 6 p.m. sharp.

Indian Company.

PARADE. All ranks of the Indian Company are reminded of the parade to be held at Police Headquarters on Tuesday, August 6, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Flying Squad.

The fortnightly patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, August 8. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The next fortnightly patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, August 13. Fall in at the Tsimshatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

ARMS LICENCES. Members are again reminded of the urgent necessity of being provided with arms licences.

KHAKI HELMETS.

Khaki helmets may be drawn from the Police Store on any Saturday morning.

(Sd.) T. H. KING, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hong Kong, August 5, 1929.

TUBE RAILWAY FOR CALCUTTA.

£4,000,000 SCHEME.

Calcutta.—There is every likelihood that Calcutta may, in future, have a tube railway. Mr. C. H. Lydell, of Messrs. Mertz and Partners, consulting electrical engineers to the Government of India, came to India in March to study the problem here, and after making the bulk of his inquiries in Calcutta in collaboration with Mr. E. Watson, Deputy Agent, of the East Indian Railway, returned to England a short time ago.

It is understood that Mr. Lydell has already worked out proposals for running a tube railway from Howrah into the heart of Calcutta in conjunction with the project of electrifying the suburban lines on the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The scheme, which would cost about £4,000,000, includes the erection of a central station somewhere near Dalhousie Square. During rush hours arrangements will be made to deal with 16,000 passengers per half hour.

Trains will draw up at the platform every two minutes. At Howrah the rail level of the tube will be approximately 100 feet below that of the station.

Passengers will be carried to and from the ground in escalators and tickets will be issued by automatic machines. Details regarding the air supply in tubes have yet to be worked out.

Mr. Lydell's report will be made to the Railway Board and it can safely be prophesied that in the next few years Calcutta will be able to boast that she is the first city in the Empire outside the British Isles, to be provided with a tube railway.

MERCHANTS HAPPY IN CANTON.

CONFIDENCE IN CENTRAL BANK NOTES.

EDICTS CANCELLED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 5.

Confidence in the use of Central Bank of China notes has been completely restored, following resumption of exchange of notes for silver money by the Bank. At present only one-dollar notes are redeemable at the Government Depository, yet Canton merchants are accepting notes of other denominations without demur, at face value.

Merchants are naturally delighted. Previously counterfeiters had flooded the market with bad silver coins, which worked a distinct hardship upon them. The restaurant and café owners, in particular, were wont to complain, rather sadly, that, as their customers ate first and paid afterwards they were more or less obliged to accept whatever money was tendered. A "certain liveliness" was often a not unnatural sequel.

In a statement issued to the public, Mr. Chow Min Chu, Manager of the Central Bank of China here, says that \$5 and \$10 notes will be redeemable in a few days' time, but the redemption of \$50 and \$100 notes will have to wait somewhat longer. During the first three days of the re-opening of the department of exchange, only some \$20,000 in banknotes were changed for silver. Those who brought banknotes in for change were practically all moneychangers.

Merchants, who were some months ago forced to seal up banknotes, will be permitted to put the notes back into circulation at the beginning of September. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 was withdrawn from circulation through this edict of the Government.

The Government is also about to cancel its regulation of forcing taxpayers to give 80 per cent. in silver money and 40 per cent. in paper money.

As regards the Bank coming under the direct control of Nanking, a policy decided upon when Mr. T. V. Soong was in Canton, Mr. Chow Min Chu says this will not happen until the Central Government sends \$15,000,000 in silver money for reserve funds. It has so far sent only \$3,000,000.

COLLISION AT KOWLOON WHARF.

CARGO BOATS DAMAGED BY STEAM LAUNCH.

A collision occurred shortly after 2 a.m. yesterday along the S.A. Tunda, which was berthed at the Kowloon Godowns wharf. Two cargo boats, tied to the vessel, were engaged in taking off coal, when they were struck on the starboard side by the steam launch Fook Hing, which came along with a boat in tow.

Some damage was caused to the boats and they both commenced to ship water. The *Fook Hing* on board, greatly excited over this unusual happening, immediately dumped overboard some 30 piculs of coal, which had been discharged into each of the craft, in an endeavour to lighten them. At the same time they began to bale out the water and to effect temporary patching up of the damage.

The boats managed to keep afloat until help came from one of the shipyards in Yaumati, where they were taken for repairs. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

CHINA'S AVIATION PROGRAMME.

WANTED—FLYERS AND FUNDS!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 5.

General Chang Wai Cheung, head of the Canton Aviation Department, has returned to Canton from Nanking, where he attended the National Aviation Conference.

In an interview with the local Press he said that his mission to the capital was two-fold; to consider plans for linking up Chinese cities with air services, and to discuss the problems of national defence from the aerial standpoint. In regard to the first item, it had been decided to divide the country into four aviation regions to be known as the North, South, East and West Aviation Regions. Every delegate to the Conference, he said, agreed that air service is badly needed. "But in carrying out that huge scheme," he added, "two great problems are the lack of trained Chinese aviators and the lack of funds."

Asked as to the present condition of Li Tsai Hsin, General Chang said that he was still detained at Tangshan. "But I think he will be set free very soon, as the Government has given its assent to the proposal," he concluded.

TSINAN LEPER HOSPITAL.

ONE OF MOST MODERN IN CHINA.

More attention is being paid to the treatment of lepers in Tsinan than any other section of China, according to a report issued by Dr. T. C. Wu, general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, who returned to Shanghai a few days ago from a trip through the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Shantung. According to Dr. Wu, the Mission Leper Hospital in that city is doing a vast amount of work and its expansion is practically assured with more funds being constantly made available.

The Tsinan Leper Hospital is an institution established recently and built on land donated by the Government. It is under the direct charge of the Medical School of Chefoo University with Dr. L. F. Heimburger, well known leprologist, in charge. Dr. Heimburger's work in Tsinan, although conducted on a small scale in comparison with the large leper colonies in other parts of the world, is attracting attention throughout the world.

40 Per Cent. Cured.

"The number of inmates in the Tsinan Hospital is very small in view of the prevalence of leprosy in Shantung Province," Dr. Wu declares in his report, "but the percentage of cure is very high. It is undoubtedly the highest among all leprosiatations in China."

According to Dr. Heimburger, more than 40 patients out of every 100 treated have been cured of rendered negative of their leprosy bacilli. There are two main reasons which account for this happy result.

"First, unlike the other leper institutions in China, practically all patients in the Tsinan Leper Hospital are passing through the first stages of the disease, which is the most hopeful stage of effecting a cure. I have never seen a more pleasant and cleanly group of lepers than those under Dr. Heimburger's care. With the exception of a very few, most of them are big, strong fellows, capable of doing ordinary manual labour. They are kept busy at gardening jobs around the hospital and most of them are contented."

"In the second place," Dr. Wu continued, "more medical attention is paid to the lepers in Tsinan than in any other institution of its kind in China so far as I know. The lepers are divided into four different groups and four different kinds of treatment are given. It may be interesting to know that one of the treatments is a pure Chinese prescription and that it is proving effective."

ROUND THE COURTS.

BEATING UP A BOATSWAIN.

SEISTAN SEAMEN'S COWARDLY ACT.

Three Chinese seamen of the S.A. Seistan, at present in the Cosmopolitan Dock at Tai Kok Tsui, were before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for assaulting the boatswain.

The second and third defendants pleaded guilty and said that they had quarrelled with the boatswain whilst in Shanghai. The first defendant said that he merely attempted to separate the parties. This was accepted by the police and on the application of Inspector James, the charge was withdrawn against this defendant.

Inspector James told His Worship that the complainant had been recently engaged by the Captain, while the defendants were members of the old crew who were discharged last Saturday, their contracts having expired. It was the boatswain's duty to engage a new crew and the defendants were aware of this. They waited until he came on board yesterday to see the Chief Officer and then attacked him. The Second Officer told the Police that he found the complainant lying on the deck and several men were beating him. Only the three defendants were caught. The complainant had several wounds on his body and was bleeding from the mouth. The first defendant, since discharged, was not seen to take part in the fight, but the Second Officer saw that the second and third defendants' hands were covered with blood.

Remarking that it was a cowardly thing for a number of men to set on one, His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 on each of the defendants.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.

An old man was charged with carrying 21 chickens in two crates, thereby causing them unnecessary suffering. The crates were only large enough to carry five chickens each, but defendant had 12 in one crate and nine and a duck in the other. Pleading guilty, the defendant said that he was a newcomer to the Colony and had brought the chickens out from the country. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

STEALING A PIPE.

A street coolie was seen to pick up a metal pipe from a yard in Middle Road. He was chased and eventually caught in Chatham Road. Charged before Mr. Whyte Smith, defendant said that a *luki* of the premises told him to pick it up and carry it to Yaumati. For this service he was to receive 20 cents. His Worship pointed out that he was seen to walk in the opposite direction to Yaumati. Defendant could not explain this and his Worship convicted him. His record showed a previous conviction two years ago for stealing; and his Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

AN EARLY-MORNING BATH.

Charged with wasting water by bathing under a street fountain in Lai Chi Kok Road at 4.30 a.m. yesterday morning, a street coolie who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith said that he wanted to wash some clothes before he went to work. When he had finished he threw the water over himself.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 and informed the defendant that he must take a bucket of water home and bathe but not in the manner he was convicted of.

TROUBLESOME SCAVENGING COOLIES.

Five scavenger coolies engaged in a fight at West Point on Sunday were brought before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday and were charged with fighting.

Mr. Hin Siing Lo appeared for the defendants and informed His Worship that he had been instructed to say that the fight had been over a division of work and that there had been much bitterness between the parties concerned. Mr. Lo suggested that the matter should be settled before the S.C.A. if His Worship agreed to bind the defendants over.

Inspector Bloor who prosecuted, agreed that that would be the best course under the circumstances. His Worship bound over the defendants in personal bonds of \$100 to keep the peace for a year. In doing so he added that he was more inclined to send the men to prison without the option of a fine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Once again the Queen's Theatre—and therefore the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited—has shown how it can disregard any but their own interests when they screen such a film as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Whatever the critics may claim for the film, I am sure the majority who saw it will agree with me that it is a most tasteless picture to present in Hong Kong, where the population is so cosmopolitan.

The sort of film might be a triumph for the producer, who is advertised to have spent \$22,000,000 on the making of it. I don't know where the picture has been shown before it came to be screened here, but I am sure no one can say it is "triumph" in any sense.

To point out only a few incidents in the film. Such characters as Simon Legree are best forgotten, and no good purpose can be achieved by presenting them to people who look upon the cinema as a sort of gospel.

The debased position of the coloured man, and the heartlessness of their white masters might have been all quite true to the original, but almost a century has rolled by and things are now very much different, except in the eyes of those who will persist in reading their own perverted meaning into everything. But in a place like Hong Kong there must be a number of such people, since many who go to the cinema are not conversant with the history of the period which the story depicts.

I think "box-office receipts" will justify the showing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but I might add that the indiscretion displayed by screening this film will not help to popularise those who are entrusted with the task of selecting films for the Queen's Theatre.

I thought until I saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that there was a censor in Hong Kong. Probably there is, but if so, his work must be confined to the task of "blue-penciling" leg shows and the like. If not, why has he or she passed this wretched film, which leaves a bad taste in the mouth at the end of the performance!—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN RESIDENT.

Hong Kong, August 5.

MORE ABOUT "THE PICTURES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I heartily endorse "Moron's" very excellent letter which appeared in your paper to-day. It will undoubtedly receive the support of all intelligent picture-goers. In an able manner the writer has certainly exposed some of "X.Y.Z.'s" feeble efforts on behalf of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.

Apart from the question of prices and music as explained by "Moron," I wish to emphasise his concluding remarks, viz.:—"That Mr. Bay did at any rate study his public, and spared it some of the trash he was asked to inflict upon it." I have heard from the best of authority that this is true. What now will be the next defence?

Seeing that "X.Y.Z." inserted his letter in all local papers, I respectfully suggest to "Moron" to follow suit.—Yours, etc.,

OLD RESIDENT.

Hong Kong, August 5.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A WARNING TO LANDLORDS.

Mr. A. B. Purves, the P.W.D. water engineer, estimated that there were between 1,400 and 1,500 million gallons in the Island reservoirs by yesterday morning. Tytam-Tuk is still about 45 feet below overflow, but the heavy showers of the last few days have kept the supply from the catchment areas at a high figure. The Chinese members of the Legislative Council have warned landlords to see about repairing taps, etc., in the rider main districts. They will bring up the question of the rider main service with the Government again this week.

PENANG MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

\$11,187 DEFALCATIONS.

EX-FINANCIAL CLERK CHARGED.

Penang, July 33.—In the Police Court Mohamed Abdul Kader, until recently financial clerk in the Penang Municipality, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of three amounts, \$395.57, \$9,461.59 and \$22.34, and with falsification of accounts, in respect of one cheque for \$7,348.88 drawn by the secretary and president of the Municipal Commissioners.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty to both charges, was defended by Mr. Victor Mendis. The preliminary inquiry is expected to occupy many days.

17 Years' Service.

Mr. Deburat, for the prosecution, took one hour in giving a brief outline of the case. He said accused had been employed in the municipality for over 17 years and for the last eight years as financial clerk. He drew a salary of \$300, plus ten per cent. allowance. Part of accused's duties was to pay municipal accounts by means of certain I.O.U. chits causing the shroff to pay such municipal accounts as required urgent payment in cash.

It was accused's duty afterwards to cause cheques to be drawn payable to the shroff in order to redeem the I.O.U. chits. On Dec. 10, accused did not attend to his duties in office and a few days later suspicions being aroused it was discovered that I.O.U. chits in the hands of the shroff amounting to over \$10,000 were worthless as accused had already caused cheques to be drawn and paid by the commissioners to redeem the chits in the hands of the shroff.

Accused had failed to redeem them, having over a period of twelve months indulged in a system whereby he obtained cash from the shroff in lieu of redeeming the chits as he should have done.

Inquiry Postponed.

He was a trusted servant and his integrity had never been called in question. Since the defalcations the shroff and assistant shroff had also been dismissed.

The prosecution asked the court to accept their evidence that the accused was the person who misappropriated the money, but in the course of the trial if it appeared that their conduct in the course of these transactions amounted to more than negligence, then it was not for counsel to point out the court's power to order them to take their stand in a place other than the witness box.

It was alleged that the total defalcations by accused amounted to \$11,187.83, but he had \$6,285.16 in the Provident Fund, the whole of which was forfeited owing to his conduct. The shroff and the assistant shroff had been deprived by the Commissioners of their donations, thus the total loss sustained by the public amounted to \$2,772.80, but even this it might be possible to recover against certain persons by civil action.

After Mr. L. M. Howlett, assistant secretary, had given brief evidence the inquiry was postponed until Aug. 20.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

TWO SHANGHAI RESIDENTS ARRESTED IN U.S.

San Francisco.—An attempt to smuggle crucifixes and silk through the Customs here has lodged two arrivals from Shanghai in gaol.

They are Mrs. Mary Sobchenko, who said she was born in Martinique but was a resident of Shanghai, and Mr. Moses Gottlieb, who described himself as a Shanghai business man. They were passengers on the President Cleveland from Shanghai.

The silks and other articles, which were found in false bottoms of trunks, are valued at more than \$1,500.

Gottlieb stated that he was going to Europe and, subsequently, to Brazil, to establish a business in Chinese merchandise. He said he knew little of the United States Customs, but did not want to pay duty both in America and Brazil. Both Gottlieb and Mrs. Sobchenko will be charged before the Federal Court.

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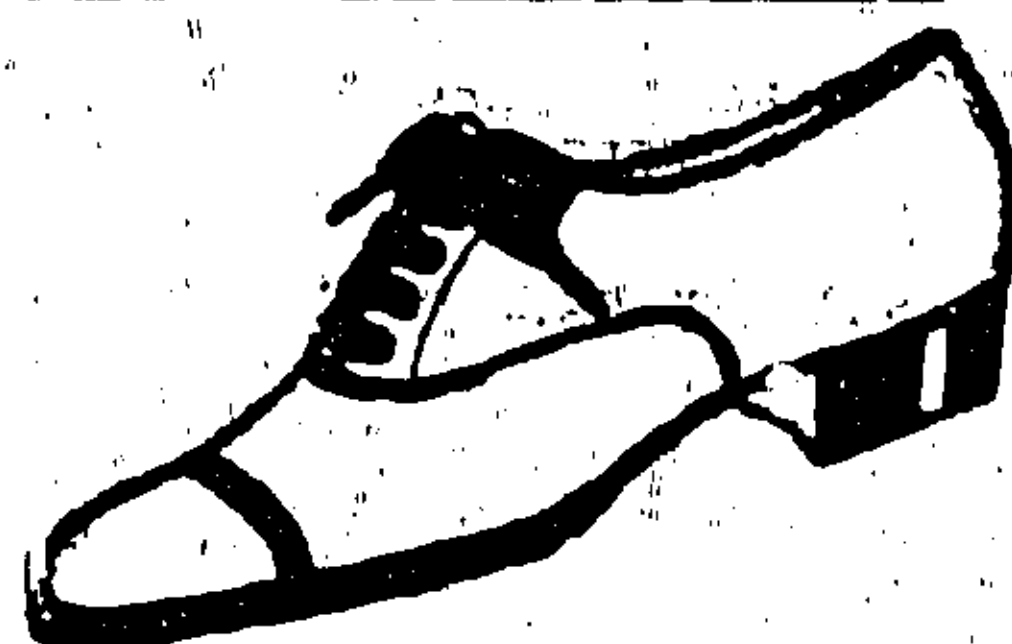
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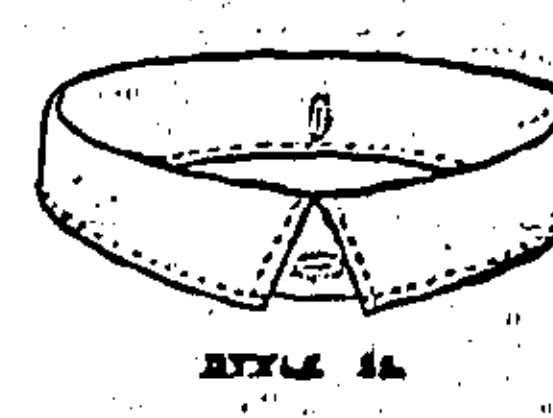
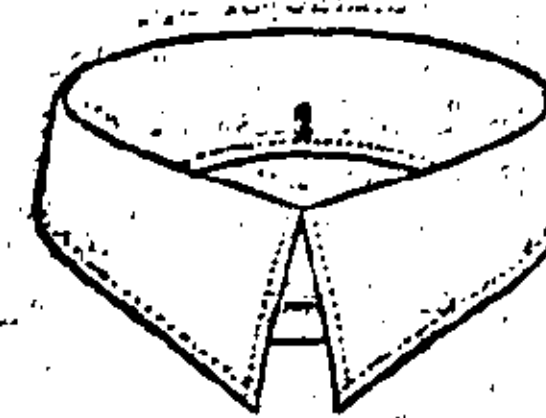
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INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALICE CHRISTIANSEN, late of 42, HUMPHREYS BUILDING, KOWLOON, IN THE COLONY OF HONG KONG, WIDOW, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 27th DAY of AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [8158]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE AT SHAMEEN, CANTON, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7th AUGUST, 1929, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

BY MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, IN DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

The Property consists of—

The Pieces or Parcels of Ground respectively situate on the BRITISH and FRENCH CONCESSIONS at SHAMEEN, CANTON, in the Republic of China and respectively known and registered at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General at Canton as LOT No. 41 and at the FRENCH CONSULATE at CANTON as LOT No. 23 with the Buildings respectively erected thereon and known as ROMANUS BUILDING and THE OLIVE HOUSE held for the Residences of Terms of 99 Years Each.

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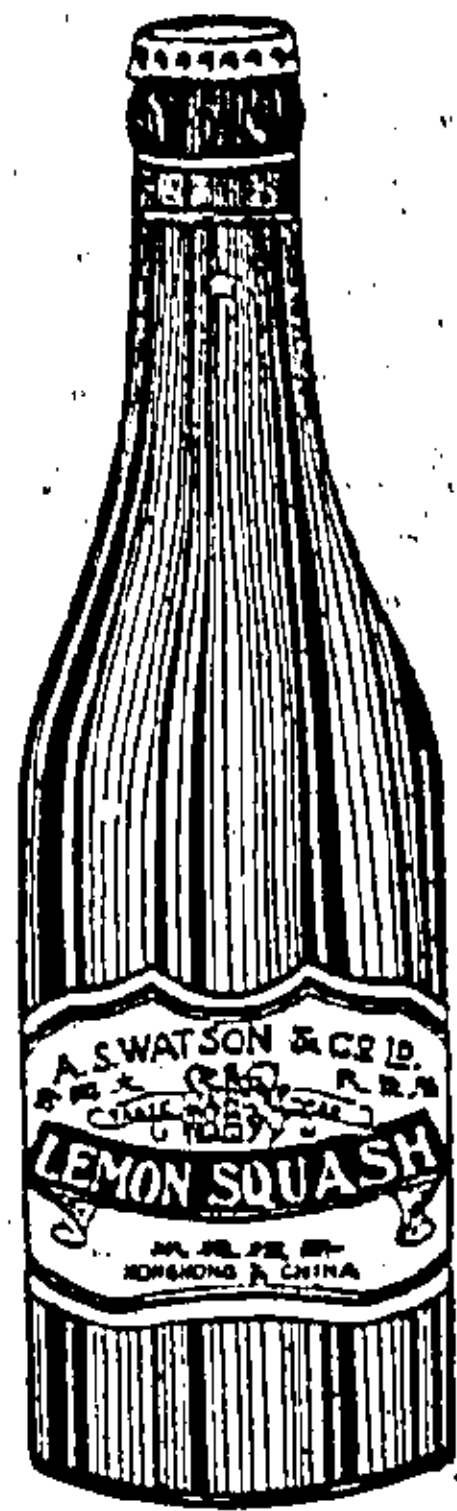
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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.50 p.m., stated:—

A weak anticyclone is situated to the North-east of Japan.

Depressions cover N. and S.W. China and a depression appears to be forming to the South-east of the Loochoos.

Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 6, 1929.

THE FATE OF THE FRIENDLESS.

At midnight on June 30, 1931, the merchant navies of eighteen nations will put into operation various agreed regulations for the greater safety of life at sea. The international conference which recently concluded its discussion of the problem came to a unanimous decision that certain standardised rules should be observed regarding the provision of lifeboats and rafts on passenger ships, and for wireless watch-keeping on all vessels above 1,000 tons engaged in foreign trade. Steering orders are to be given in accordance with a new system—the opposite of the present British practice in order to minimise danger of collisions in narrow and congested waters. All these and various other rules and regulations will be observed by the seamen of eighteen nations as from midnight on June 30, 1931. Concessions have had to be made by individual States to meet conditions drawn up for the greatest good for the greatest number. The result of this mutual goodwill is the signing of a Convention between the maritime nations of the world which will make navigation easier and safer for all concerned.

Together with these improved regulations for the safety of life at sea—particularly the lives of passengers—shipbuilders are constantly engaged in devising means of providing greater comfort and convenience for persons making sea voyages for business or pleasure. Promenade-decks are ingeniously enclosed against cold wind and rain, and chilled air is circulated through saloons and cabins to make a tropical voyage more bearable. The White Star line is equipping its fleet with cinema apparatus, and three exhibitions of about two hours will be given simultaneously every evening. Wireless keeps passengers informed of the world's news, and enables business-men to keep in closest touch with colleagues and competitors. The very latest "luxury" is the provision of board certain trans-Atlantic liners of stockbrokers' offices, where business can be done based upon latest quotations sent from Wall Street by wireless. Life at sea for those who can afford to pay for the conveniences provided on board modern liners is as comfortable as living ashore. Billiards and motoring are not yet possible for Sybarites at sea, but even these recreations may be made available in modified form. There seems to be no luxury so expensive but passengers are to be found in plenty, willing to pay for the privilege of enjoying it. But for some reason, designers seem not to be greatly interested in improving conditions in that part of a ship where passengers never penetrate—the forecastle.

The Medical Officer of Health at Manchester has recently declared that modern British ships are ten years behind their rivals in the matter of accommodation for their crews. German, Danish, Swedish, American, Russian, and Norwegian ships all show progressive superiority in regard to quarters, and especially the ships of Norway. British ships

built in 1929 have simply to conform to provisions laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. In such matters as raising steam by the use of pulverised coal or oil-fuel, choice of the most effective propelling machinery, or the provision of new attractions and further luxuries amidst ships, shipowners and designers not only desire but demand the most modern and efficient ideas, but when it comes to providing accommodation for sailors and firemen—what was considered the minimum standard thirty-five years seems generally to be regarded as quite good enough for crews in 1929. As a result of action taken by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild there has been some improvement in the accommodation provided for officers, but in regard to the forecastle, 1929 sees repeated the shamefully unhealthy and "uncomfortable conditions accepted in 1894 as "good enough for the likes of them." Britain is supposed to be intensely proud of her merchant navy, but the nation is strangely indifferent to the welfare of the men whose arduous labours keep that great fleet in being.

"Merchant-Jack" has no political friends. Even the Labour Party shows no particular interest in him. Neither the Board of Trade nor the Ministry of Health is troubled by the importunities of inquisitive members of Parliament thirsting for information relating to the working and living conditions of merchant seamen. In the majority of British ships—even those of the most improved design, and up-to-date in every other respect—the forecastle remains the dark, damp, dismal, and unhealthy hole it was fifty years ago. The Board of Trade has no authority to insist upon conditions other than those laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894—since when there has been a bit of a war, during and immediately after which diversion many bouquets were handed to "Merchant Jack" in recognition of his dauntless courage, amazing resource, and cheerful disregard of danger. It is unfortunate that this flowery eloquence has been allowed to fade without something practical being done to show the sailor the sincerity of the nation's interest in him. Reports by the medical officers at home ports on the condition of British merchant ships reflect no credit either upon their owners or upon the Government which permits such conditions to exist. Generally speaking, officers in the merchant service are under-paid and over-worked. There are a few companies which pay good wages and do not overload their officers with work and responsibility, but these are the exception to the rule. If certificated men in the British merchant navy, with their better education and financial resources, are unable to secure improved conditions of labour, what hope is there for the seamen? It would be interesting to see whether the Labour Government will devote a little time to investigating this question. For the credit of the British flag—and in justice to the men whose services to the nation have been so highly praised, words costing nothing—action should be taken to bring the British merchant service into line with its rivals in regard to forecastle conditions.

News and Views.

"Sir Laurence Guillemard was among those present at the funeral of the Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby Francis Alston.

Great regret is felt among London Scouts at the fact that Scoutmaster Charles G. Hancock is leaving the Troop to take up an appointment in Malaya.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Corser Green and Miss Margaret Stillingfleet Metcalfe will take place at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, on August 20, at 2.30 p.m.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Dick, Secretary-General of the National Institute for the Blind. He was formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Greek Government has approved the appointment of Enis Bey as Turkish Minister to Athens and of M. Vuchitch as Yugoslav Minister.

Two Belgians were killed and seven other persons were injured as a result of a collision between a Belgian and a Dutch car on the Antwerp road at Breda.

The death is announced from Amsterdam of M. Capados, the chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, at the age of 70.

Don Fernando de Antón del Olmet, Marqués de Dosfuentes, the new Spanish Minister in Sofia, has presented his Letters of Credence to the King of the Bulgarians.

A Teheran message states that administrative and financial sanction has been granted for the early construction in Italy of six Persian gunboats of 200 tons each for service in the Persian Gulf.

The Communist Party in Prague has expelled M. Muna, the Deputy who founded the Czech organization of the Moscow International, together with Senator Kucera and Senator Prusa and three of the Party officials.

Jhalabhar Prasad Singh, who was arrested after a search at Meerut and taken to Lahore in connection with the murder conspiracy case, has been brought back to Meerut and released, as it appears that the witnesses in the case failed to identify him.

Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has left Dar-es-Salaam for Zanzibar after having discussed with the local unofficial bodies all the possible methods of bringing about closer union and co-ordination in essential services.

A Melbourne message says that tenders for gear switches and electric feed pumps for the Yalleroi Power Station (to cost £30,000) have been allotted to the Australian General Electric Company, Metropolitan Vickers, England, and Messrs. Gibson Battle, Melbourne.

A Bombay message reports that information has been received from Secunderabad to the effect that there has been a serious communal riot at the town of Nander in the Nizam's dominions, where in a fight between Moslems and Sikhs one man was killed and several injured.

A monument to the memory of M. Paul Cambon was unveiled in Tunis by M. Alapetite, who referred to the services rendered by M. Cambon as Resident General in Tunisia and as Ambassador in London during the period when the foundations were laid for the Entente Cordiale.

An unusual find was made by a bandsman of the 3/15 Punjab Regiment on the steps of the Railway Pier yesterday. A pistol of German make, which from its appearance had evidently been dredged from the harbour, was picked up. The weapon was later handed over to the police.

Aerial cocktail parties are the latest craze in fashionable circles. Parties of society folk motor to Le Bourget and other aerodromes daily, and spend their evenings gliding over Paris, sipping "a woppee" cocktail. Tourist companies are copying the idea, and are chartering aeroplanes equipped with cocktail bars. The craze during the hot summer nights is a welcome change from the heated cafes and cabarets of mid-Paris.

The death occurred early on Sunday of Capt. Edward Midgley, who was until lately the master of the s.s. Tai Lai on the Kong-moon run. Capt. Midgley, who was 65 years of age, had seen much service on the China coast, and in his early career was an officer on the old sailing ships. The funeral took place the same afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, of the Missions to Seamen, conducting the service.

Red flags, hoisted on British naval vessels in Portsmouth harbour last month led to the question had the new Labour Government substituted for the Union Jack the emblem of their political party. The anxiety was allayed when it was learned the flag was the Royal standard of Zanzibar, whose Sultan was at the navy yard for an inspection.

To have danced the hornpipe within a few months of becoming a centenarian is the distinction of Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, of Grey-stoke, near Penrith. This she did at the seventy-eighth birthday party of a relative home from Australia, and she also further enlivened the party by reciting an old dialect poem entitled, "A Brisk Young Farmer Courted Me."

Marguerite, Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, has again begun litigation over the £30,000,000 estate of her father, the late Levi Zeigler Leiter. She has filed a petition in the Chicago Appellate Court asking for the removal of her brother Mr. Joseph Leiter from the board of trustees of the estate. Similar action has also been taken on behalf of the three daughters of the late Lady Curzon, who was a sister of Marguerite, Countess of Suffolk.

Three Australian labour leaders, who arrived at Kobe July 25 by the N.Y.K. Kaga Maru, were refused permission to land on instructions from the Home Office in Tokyo. The men in question are Mr. S. Lowell, Mr. B. G. Hannett, and Mr. L. Walsh. The three Australians were sent to attend a conference of the Pacific Trade Unions to be held in Vladivostok on August 1. They meant to land at Kobe and to proceed to Vladivostok via Tsuruga.

A definite decision has now been taken with regard to the extension of the Port of Alexandria. A petroleum basin, a nitrate quay, and a timber quay are to be constructed at a cost of some £2,400,000. A certain amount of necessary preliminary work has first to be carried out and it is not expected that the consulting engineer, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, will be in a position to prepare the specifications and plans for the calling for tenders for about a year.

"Sunday Tennis Made Difficult."

When Mr. Harold Hamilton Broadmead, the High Sheriff of Somerset, appealed to the Somerset Quarter Sessions against the new assessment of Enmore Castle, his residence on the eastern side of the Quantock Hills, near Minehead, many alleged disadvantages of the property were put as reasons for the assessment to be reduced, among them being the fact that Enmore Church stood in the park, near the castle. Giving evidence, Mr. Broadmead said Enmore Church was in the park, close to his garden, and it was impossible to play tennis on Sunday evenings, as the people in the church could look through the church windows across his lawn and watch the play. Also the church bells were rather trying. The Court allowed the appeal, with costs, and reduced the assessment from £180 to £150 gross value.

Pyromania.

It is a very curious story which comes from Austria, of a peasant who for two years set fire to farm after farm for the mere pleasure of watching them burn. He even burned his mother's house, which was in due course to come to himself. The craving for a conflagration was irresistible. He was a devout man, and after each fire he went to confession, performed the allotted penance, and set fire to another. The incendiary was declared to a "pyromaniac," but in the country of Freud such a superficial analysis seems inadequate. Whence did he draw this unnatural passion? The proverb says that a burned child dreads the fire. The obvious conclusion was that this man was never burned. But then many children escape burning without such alarming results. A more plausible explanation would be that his parents while he was a child, austere refused to indulge him with fireworks, and so indirectly induced him to provide fireworks of his own on a big scale. (We foresee a rush of fathers to buy rockets as an insurance policy.) Or perhaps, like the Chinese farmer of whom Charles Lamb wrote, he was trying to get some roast pig.

Submarine Launched.

H.M. Submarine Parthian, one of the six P class boats being constructed under the 1923 programme, was at Chatham Dockyard christened and launched by Mrs. Stirling, wife of Rear-Admiral A. J. B. Stirling, Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard, who broke a bottle of Australian wine over the vessel's bows and then cut the rope which held the shoes, so that the huge craft glided down the slip into the Medway. The Parthian is the third of her class to be completed, the Perseus and the Poseidon having already been floated. She is the only one built in the Royal Dockyard, contracts for four of the others having been obtained by Messrs. Vickers Armstrong and Co. Ltd. Mrs. Stirling laid the keel plate of the Parthian last June. The new submarine's displacement is 1,570 tons surface and 2,040 tons submerged.

"Twin Screws."

In 1924, the centenary year of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the City of Bradford made a centenary gift of £10,000 to the lifeboat service, and this gift provided a motor-lifeboat for the station at Spurn Point, on the Humber. The boat was named City of Bradford. The Institution has now replaced this boat with another boat completed this year. She is of the latest type, the Watson Cabin, 45ft. 6in. long, with twin screws, two 40-hp. engines, cabin, searchlight, and line-throwing gun, and she has a radius of action of about 5 miles. Towards this new boat Bradford has contributed over £4,500, and a legacy of £4,000 from the late Mr. Moss Howson, of Harrogate, has been used to defray the remainder of the cost.

Reactionary Confucians.

The young men of Chufu, the town in Shantung province where Confucius was born, are up in arms against the "reactionary attempt at domination" of the Kung Clan, lineal descendants of Confucius. The dispute, which is of long standing, has reached a climax through production of an amateur play by students of the Shantung Normal School at Chufu. One of the characters in this play was Confucius and another was one of his disciples. The students, who played the parts aroused the wrath of the Kung clan because they are alleged to have presented Confucius as a simple villager, and his disciple was presented as an ex-bandit. Declaring that the play was an insult to the memory of China's great sage, the Kung clan demanded that the principal of the school be dismissed. But the students rallied unanimously to the principal's support. They issued a statement, which declared in part: "The Kung clan has attempted to rule Chufu for centuries, merely because they claim Confucius as an ancestor. They are bigoted reactionaries, and no credit to the memory of their illustrious ancestor. We have endured their domination long enough. Now we intend to throw off their reactionary influence, and keep in step with progress in Chufu, putting the city in the forefront of the modern movement in China."

Looking Back 25 Years.

The V.R.C. Aquatic Sports, this year, will be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th prox., with an off-day on the 17th prox. The events will be much the same as last year, though arranged in different order. Last year the half-mile championship of the Colony was won by N. H. Alves with J. Mitchell second. F. R. Tata, now in India, won the plunging; F. W. White, running header from the springboard; C. Cooke, diving for plates; B. C. Mitchell, two lengths handicap (42 seconds); Schumacher, now away the high dive; A. E. Alves, four lengths handicap (1 min. 35 sec.); H. Perkins, boys' race; N. H. Alves, championship of the Club, 100 yds. and A. E. Alves, ladies' nomination race. Other events were: water polo, hurdle race, "go-as-you-please" race, team race and "blind man's buff."

Looking Back 50 Years.

According to the Colonial Surgeon and other authorities, "the greater the rainfall is in tropical countries, the better the health of the inhabitants." If his theory be correct, we certainly have reason to felicitate ourselves in Hong Kong, for almost from the commencement of the summer we have rarely been three days without what Tennyson has appropriately termed "the useful trouble of the rain." Dull sky and thick mist hanging perpetually over Victoria Peak may not be so pleasant and cheerful to look upon as a clear and cloudless canopy of blue, but to most people the agreeable reduction in the temperature which the heavy showers bring is yet more welcome than an azure sky and a fervid sun. With the exception of a short spell of very hot weather at the end of May and the beginning of June, the thermometer has never stood for more than a day at a time at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and has rarely reached that point.—Hong Kong Daily Press, August 6, 1879.

CHINA AT THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

WINNING WORDS AND ROSY PROSPECTS FOR INVESTORS?

RAILWAYS AND OTHER TRANSPORT NEEDS.

The *Christian Service Monitor* gives the following account of the review of China's economic and industrial aims presented by her delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce congress held recently at Amsterdam.

The congress heard the Chinese delegates with the greatest sympathy, but the opinion was frankly expressed that China must give better security in the future than she has done in the past, or is doing at present, for a return to foreign investors.

Amsterdam.—Twelve prominent Chinese, headed by Chang Kia Ngau, governor of the Bank of China, have come from Tientsin to attend the fifth biennial congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which has opened a seven-days group session here.

They will lay proposals before the world's "big business" men for the development and reconstruction of China. So immense is China's programme and so sympathetically has it been received that already there is indication that it will cloud if it does not eclipse the vexatious tariff barriers problems now before the congress which has been so difficult of solution in the past and which are at present topics of such tense discussion in Europe and the United States.

While in two years there have been no important tariff increases in any of the 38 countries with which the International Chamber of Commerce is affiliated, Egypt, Finland, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, as well as the United States, now contemplate higher customs duties, and it will contribute to the general world tranquillity if the awakening of China's need of modernity and her importunity stills discord. For new China, according to Chang Kia Ngau and his associates, is projecting, for instance, seven groups of railways, to consist of 108 main lines and 12 important branches, with a total trackage of 100,000 miles.

American Engineers Active.
American engineers are now surveying the route Nanking-Shantung via Fukien to cost \$185,525,000; Fokien-Kangtung (Fochow and Shichow via Nanchang), to cost \$75,230,000; Kiangtung-Yunnan to cost \$153,213,000. In addition to these, there are 10 other lines which bring the total cost to \$1,104,000,000. The longest proposed line, Sangtung-Yunnan will extend 1312 miles, and the shortest, Tsangchow-Shichiaichung 138 miles.

New railroads, however, are only part of the world's commodities of which China evinces a need. It wants improved highways, desert irrigation, and reclamation of waste land. China needs to build ships, schools, factories electric plants; flour mills, and she needs farmers; in short, the fulfilling of the nationalist ideals of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen when he founded the Kuomintang party. Regions through which the proposed railroads will run are said to be rich in minerals, including coal, antimony, tungsten, tin, and so in agricultural products such as wheat, live stock, cotton, silk, barley, peanuts, rice, soy beans, and poultry.

Bonds to be Issued.
In order to facilitate construction of the first 25,000 miles of railway China's delegation proposes the issuance of two categories of bonds, one to be guaranteed by the Boxer Indemnity Fund returned to China by Great Britain, Russia and Italy amounting to \$138,530,000 and the other secured by customs

SITUATION MUCH EASIER.

FORMAL CONFERENCE PLANNED.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

(Fah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.

A Harbin telegram states that an understanding has been reached by the Chinese and Russian representatives, both promising to negotiate in accordance with the "Agreement" and to settle the dispute by peaceful measures.

The situation is much easier, and it has been decided to hold the forthcoming parley at Chita, and to avoid intervention by the Powers.

Mr. Tsai Yun Sheng told Pressmen today that according to the Russian representative, the Soviet Government has notified the Russian troops at the Manchurian and Russian border to refrain from entering into Chinese territory, and from committing any overt act.

Russian Request Refused.
It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Nanking Foreign Office has despatched a telegram to Chu Shao Yang instructing him to proceed to Harbin.

It is also reported that the Russian Government demanded the release of the Russian officers arrested at Harbin, as a condition of a formal conference being held.

The Chinese authorities refused, on the ground that the arrested Russians, who are 39 in number, are propagandists of Communism, and must be tried by the Chinese judicial court.

LIU CHEN NIEN IN NANKING.

(Fah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.

General Liu Chen Nien has arrived in Nanking to see Marshal Chiang Kai Shek regarding the disbandment and reorganization of his troops.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

NEW CONSULS IN CHINA.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

PARIS, August 4.

H.E. Count D. de Martel, Envoy Extraordinaire et Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, has been named a First-Class Plenipotentiary.

M. Yves Louis Napoleon de Courthial, Consul at Singapore, has been appointed Consul at Port Said.

M. Sudreau, First Dragoman at Bombay, is to take charge of the French Consulate at Singapore.

M. Chalanet, First Dragoman at Bangkok, is to take charge of the Consulate at Bombay.

M. J. Meyrier, Consul-General at Shanghai, has been named for the Consulate at Tientsin.

M. Levi, Consul at Tientsin, has been named Assistant Consul at Shanghai.

BELGIAN SEA TRAGEDY.

NINE LOST IN OSTEND COLLISION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OSTEND, August 4.

Nine were drowned and 20 slightly injured in a collision between an excursion steamer and a motor boat. All were Belgians.

The motor boat, with 50 aboard, sank immediately, but boats raced to the rescue.

The skipper of the motor boat was rescued by his own son, who was in charge of another motor boat.

THE COMING OF SOCIALISM.

MR. MAXTON CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT.

"SPLIT UP THE EMPIRE."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

"We are not prepared to wait for centuries for Socialism," declared Mr. Maxton, M.P., in his inaugural speech at the Labour Party's summer school at Digswell Park, Hertfordshire.

He added that the Government's two months' record was very disappointing. They must insist upon disarmament, said Mr. Maxton, who expressed the opinion that the defence for armaments in peace time, when reduced to a final analysis, was that they were required to protect the Empire. The Socialist Government should break up the Empire into its constituent parts as soon as possible.

Replying to Mr. George Bernard Shaw regarding the cotton industry crisis, Mr. Maxton said the Government was empowered to declare a state of emergency.

PACT "SLUMP" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIONALIST HOPES FOR ELECTION.

Sir Abe Bailey, who arrived in London from South Africa recently, told a Reuter representative that when he left South Africa it looked as if General Smuts was likely to lead the South African Party to victory at the recent General Election.

"If the Pact had gone to the country eighteen months ago," said Sir Abe, "they would have swept the country, but the Pact stock has fairly slumped the last twelve months."

"The Labour section of the Pact, with members with nose-bags on," he continued, "is passing through a crisis, the extent of which it is impossible to exaggerate. The roots of the Party have gone: they are now like flowers in a vase, of no political value to the Nationalists."

Curbed Livelihood.

"Colonel Creswell claims that the Labour Party has staidied the Nationalists. It is like tying a live mouse to the tail of a cat in order to curb its liveliness. The public resent the Nationalist leaders attacking and abusing General Smuts with adjectives from the mustard pot."

"The native question, Sir Abe Bailey said, should first be dealt with by a National Convention. Failing that, by all means go out for closing the voting register to the native. It is sure to lead to a calamity if natives continue to vote side by side with the white races."

"The German trade treaty has damaged the Pact prospects. Many consider it a slap in the face of the Empire. All producers, and the fruit growers particularly, are very nervous of losing the English market."

The Insulted Flag.

"The compromise on the flag question has insulted a large section of the people, and Colonel Creswell will never be forgiven for hauling down the Union Jack from the old Castle in Cape Town, where it has flown for a hundred years."

"Racialism, that tired and weary hare is not being chased in this election. Anti-British feeling, Republicanism and secession are all passing out of our life, as I knew it would, for the Dutch are an honourable people."

"I can testify to that, for all the verbal agreements I had in the past with their great leaders, from President Kruger to General Hertzog, were carried out scrupulously. South Africans, both Dutch and English, have sold their birthright through not working. They have lost their economic hold on the country, and it is only by working hard and working together that they will hold their own."

"Generals Botha, Smuts and Hertzog have carried South Africa to the highest pinnacle she has ever reached, and now moral strength is required in guiding the people of South Africa on the course on which they are launched."

EX-MILLIONAIRE'S SUICIDE.

FIERCE PRIDE IN AN ART COLLECTION.

HEAVY BUSINESS LOSSES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

Herr Simon, head of the old-established textile company, Simon Brothers, has committed suicide, presumably as a result of heavy financial losses.

His liabilities are estimated at £1,000,000, but friends propose to reorganise the firm and avoid liquidation.

Herr Simon's art collection was of very great value, and the idea of parting with it had depressed him, it is said.

A FORTUNE FROM AMERICA.

GERMAN TOWN'S DEBTS AND TAXES PAID.

Outside the gates of Berlin a festival was celebrated recently which should warm the hearts of those who write the libretti for musical comedies. The setting was the supremely beautiful Spreewald country, the Spree woods—forests cut by so many waterways that the rowing boat is used in precisely the same fashion as the Venetian gondola.

The reason for this festival was such as to satisfy even the most romantic—a citizen of the little town of Vetschau went to America years ago and has left his native place a very comfortable fortune in dollars. So much, indeed, that, after letting the citizens off taxes this year and paying off the debts incurred during recent bad seasons, Vetschau had sufficient over to arrange an exhibition of the native produce and feast and dance for three days.

Students of European civilisations still delight in these Wendish villages and towns which form oases of archaeological interest in the flat wood-and-water country of the Brandenburg plains. The picturesque costume of the Spreewald inhabitants has survived, it would appear, chiefly through the difficulties of outside communication before the days of the automobile. The men are fishers; the women of the family have always contributed to its support.

Owing, it is to be presumed to the healthy country life and the survival of the tradition of Rousseau, the wet-nurses of former generations in Berlin were all drawn from the neighbourhood. Later, ordinary children's nurses adopted the costume. To-day the voluminous starched white petticoats and large white lace caps are making way even among the most fashionable for the English children's nurse's uniform. But they are still a delight to the eye, if not to the washing bill, and they will never vanish entirely as long as wealthy parvenus look upon a menial clad in such luxury of linen and lace as an outward and visible sign of prosperity.

DOCKYARD PRIEST BEATIFIED.

CELEBRATIONS IN 'ROME'.

The last of this year's beatifications has taken place at Saint Peter's. On the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul Brother Francesco of Camporosso, of the Capuchin Order, was beatified in the morning, and in the evening Pope Pius XI. came down into the basilica, where a crowd of over 10,000 welcomed the Pontiff. The basilica was brilliantly illuminated and the statue of the apostle was clothed in rich crimson robes.

The beatified Brother was born in 1829 and led a saintly life, preaching among the dockyard workers at Genoa. His two miracles approved by the Court were performed in 1924 on a girl who fell from a balcony to the ground and had been given up for dead. Upon embracing a relic of Brother Francis she was restored to health. Similarly a young man suffering from acute appendicitis was completely healed. This is the first occasion on which the healing of appendicitis has been the reason for beatification. Large paintings portraying the two miracles were hung in Saint Peter's.

SIDE BY SIDE IN FRIENDSHIP.

SCOUTS OF ALL NATIONS AT WORSHIP.

A THRILLING CLIMAX.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 4.

On the fifteenth anniversary of Britain's ultimatum, boy scouts, some of them sons of the men who then butchered one another, stood side by side in Arrows Park worshipping as brothers in thanks, giving services conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Bourne.

Lord Baden Powell stood by the side of the Archbishop who asked the Almighty's blessing for this world-wide company, in which Lord Baden Powell's dream has been fulfilled.

An absolute deluge swamped the fields and many of the boys collapsed. But there was a thrilling climax when the scouts, bareheaded and with upraised hands, gave the scout promise to do their best.

The mud was so deep that a caterpillar tractor was needed to drag the Archbishop's car along the road.

LIVERPOOL AERODROME.

COMBINED LAND & SEA PLANE BASE UNLIKELY.

In a report on the question of the establishment of a municipal aerodrome for Liverpool the Town Clerk (Mr. Walter Moon) says that the cost of preparing a site at Speke would be approximately £10,850, and it might take ten months to complete the filling of all the pits. The possibility of a combined aerodrome and seaplane station had been discussed, but no site possessing the necessary physical advantages had been found, and the cost of building a seawall and constructing a marine lake at Speke would be so expensive as to render that suggestion impracticable.

GRAF ZEPPELIN AT LAKEHURST.

A CHANGE OF COURSE NECESSARY.

WINDS UNFAVOURABLE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

LAKEHURST, August 4.

The Graf Zeppelin landed at 8.52 p.m.

The Naval Air Station at Lakehurst received notice at 12.45 that the Graf Zeppelin was heading towards Cape May, Philadelphia, owing to adverse weather, but later the Zeppelin decided not to make for Philadelphia in view of the unfavourable winds there.

SHOOTING GALLERY.

ATTENDANT INJURED BY BULLET.

James Cairns (19, 32, Queen's Street, Rhyll, an attendant at a shooting gallery at Pleasureland, Rhyll, was injured by a bullet while a patron was attempting to adjust a rifle which had jammed. The bullet entered Cairns' breast, and a doctor, who happened to be near by at the time ordered his removal to the Infirmary.

It is understood that an X-ray photograph revealed that the bullet had lodged in a lung. Cairns, who is in a critical condition, stated that the affair was a "pure accident."

TAR BLAZE IN STREET.

While a Corporation tar-boiler was being worked in Dalmore Street, Cardiff, the tar caught fire and flames quickly spread. Six barrels of tar were split by the heat, their contents oozing out and adding fuel to the outbreak. Half a dozen workmen helped to remove the terrified horse from the boiler trolley, one of them, Michael Morisey, sustaining burns. The Cardiff Fire Brigade eventually quenched the fire.

PRES. HOOVER INFRINGES THE LAW.

VIRGINIA SENATOR INDIGNANT.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

A declaration has been issued by Senator C. E. Swanson of Virginia to the effect that President Hoover proceeded "contrary to the law" in directing the suspension of work on three cruisers, and asserting that Congress had given its plain mandate for the cruisers' construction.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN INVENTOR.

MR. EMILE BERLINER.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, Aug. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Emile Berliner, the inventor of the telephonic transmitter and the gramophone.

(Mr. Berliner was born in Hannover in 1851 and went to America at the age of 19. After his invention of the telephone transmitter his gramophone, now known as the Victor Talking Machine, was produced in its first form. Mr. Berliner had also made several improvements in aeroplane engine cylinders.)

FAMOUS ECONOMIST DEAD.

DAME MILLCENT FAWCETT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 4.

The death is announced of Dame Millicent Fawcett.

(Dame Fawcett, who was born in 1847, was the widow of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, one-time Postmaster-General. She was regarded as an authority on political economy on which subject she wrote voluminously. She also wrote on many other matters, including "The Life of Queen Victoria" and other biographies.)

Her sister was the famous doctor Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the first woman mayor in England. Her only child, Philippa Carret Fawcett, had a distinguished career at Newnham College, Cambridge, where in 1890 she was bracketed equal to the Senior Wrangler. In 1906 she became principal assistant in the Education Officer's Department of the L.O.C. In 1920, Mrs. Fawcett was made a Justice of the Peace and on January 1, 1925, was created a Dame of the Order of the British Empire. She also received an hon. degree (LL.D.) from St. Andrew's University.)

Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer

BECAUSE it induces sleep in a perfectly natural way, "Ovaltine" is the recognised best "night-cap" all over the world.

It contains no drugs or narcotics, but supplies concentrated and easily-digested nutriment which soothes the nerves and allays all digestive disquiet. While you sleep it builds up your system with new stores of energy and vitality.

"Ovaltine" is prepared, in the form of a delicious beverage, from Nature's best restorative foods—ripe barley malt, creamy milk, eggs and cocoa. It is the best and most economical form of concentrated nourishment in the world.

For the next few nights take a cup of "Ovaltine" just before you go to bed and notice how quickly sleep comes to you. Notice how refreshed you feel in the morning—ready for the day's work with renewed energy and vitality. You will prove—as many thousands have done—that "Ovaltine" is Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer.



Drink delicious

'OVALTINE'

for Restful Nights.

[A.P. 28]

[BY "BROADCASTER:"]

The Chinese "B" is the stronger of the two Chinese teams in the League. The "A" has given the V.R.C. "A" a walk-over in the first round, and I might add that had the match been played the result would not have been very much more than a walk-over. Many questions are being asked as to why the Chinese have made the "B" team the answer may be found by a study of the league table. If the best Chinese talent was placed in the "A" team, they would have to meet the V.R.C. "A" in the first round and the result might prove detrimental to Chinese interest in the league. Quite wisely (and legally) I might add they have placed their best men in the "B." I wish them the best of luck, for like sportsmen who study their chances in the manner.

I gather that the decision of the Football Council in selecting trophies for charity matches on the score that there is no close season in Hong Kong wherein such trophy could be contested, for, highly unpopular. I do not see how the Football Council can assert that there is no close season, as it is clear to everyone.

Besides, could the public expect the Football Council to have a close season where charity is concerned?

Notice from recent correspondence that figures issued by the Association showing amounts donated to charities are the subject of questions, and that correspondents are asking what the explanation is.

Why so much trouble? Is an inquiry by disinterested parties of any use?

[By "WATERMAN."]

The Teams.

The Game

Second Hal

The Somersetts had several opportunities to equalise, but were not quick enough against the Chinese backs. They certainly dominated the play at this stage, but Leung Shui Man broke through eventually, and swimming up by himself raised the score to 3-1.

A sudden burst of crackers tears the air—then silence—then another wild outburst.

From an officers' mess where a guest night is being held rises the skirl of the pipes—then "God Save the King."

There is silence, save for the murmur of the city and the chirping of crickets and the rustling of the leaves among the magnolia blossoms.

BELLA SIDNEY WOOD
(Mrs. W. T. Spouthorn)

BELLA SIDNEY WOOD
(Mrs. W. T. Southworth)

New York

Yankees In Form.

In the American League the league-leading Athletics were no scheduled so their percentage remained at 737 while the Yankees

Pittsburg and Boston unscheduled.
* Second game.

Klein (Phillies)	31
Ott (Giants)	29
Wilson (Cubs)	25
Gehrig (Yankees)	25
Ruth (Yankees)	24
Bottomley (Cardinals)	23
Hafey (Cardinals)	22
Simmons (Athletics)	21
Fox (Athletics)	21
Hornsby (Cubs)	21
O'Doul (Phillies)	21

Willesden applicant: My daughter was playing "Virginia" on the piano, and the woman upstairs said it gave her husband influenza.

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Money and Markets

GOSSIP ON THE SHARE MARKET.

EWO'S STRONG POSITION: BRISK BUSINESS LOCALLY.

FREE ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

[By "KUFAN."]

Gossip often moves the market, but no investor should either buy or sell on market gossip only.

The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one, and apart from the sharp rise in Ewos there has been very little change in rates. On the strength of the 40 candereens dividend Ewos improved to Tls. 13.50 for cash on Saturday. This rate, I might add, was paid for Shanghai delivery.

I hear on reliable authority that the profit earned by the Ewo cotton-mills for the first half of the present year is 1,400,000 taels, and that is, if the rates remain under Tls. 10, do not touch them until September/October, as otherwise it might mean the tying-up of funds without any purpose. On the other hand Tls. 10 is a moderate figure, so investors will have to be in close touch with the market if they are going to reap the full benefit in the event of a "boom" in Ewos.

Questions addressed to me will receive prompt attention, and I am hoping to answer my correspondents twice a week should the market become more active.

This is the season when a certain amount of profit-taking is bound to take place, and the rise in Ewos might be traceable to this. I have advised the buying of shares during September and October because that is the time when the bigger speculators and brokers in Shanghai return from their summer "vac."

A very large number of Ewos are held in Hong Kong, and I gather that a few large parcels have found their way to Shanghai recently. Candidly, I think Shanghai speculators have more confidence in Ewos than people in Hong Kong, and consequently the ruling price in the Northern port will be of far more importance than local quotations and will serve as a better indication of the trend of the market than our own quotations.

NEWS FROM THE MARKET.

HONG KONG BANKS—A few shares changed hands at \$12.35 early in the week. There are few buyers at this rate which is cum interim dividend payable today.

UNIONS are strong at \$2.25, but this rate does not appear to attract sellers.

UNDERWRITERS are wanted at \$1.60. Sellers are holding out for \$2, but I have not heard that any business has been done at the latter figure.

HOTELS are steady with buyers at \$3.55 and sellers at \$4.40. A few small transactions were recorded.

HUMPHREYS changed hands at \$13.00 early in the week, and closed with further buyers at this rate.

HONG KONG TRAMS—Shareholders are apparently "fed up" with waiting for news of the Interim Dividend, and I think this is the reason for the slight decline in prices. Shares changed hands at \$15.60, and I am in a position to say that quite a number of shares will be taken up as soon as the interim dividend is announced.

STAR FERRIES were very much sought after at the current rate of \$64, but sellers seem to be scarce.

CHINA LIGHTS firmed up during the week to a cash buying rate of \$12.30. This stock attracted more attention than any other local investment; this was probably due to a certain rumour which personally I do not credit.

ELECTRICS were done at \$55.75 to \$55.55, and buyers are still offering the latter figure. Sellers are holding out for \$56.

CEMENTS were done at \$9.10 at the beginning of the week, but the present rate is only \$9.05.

WHARVES have buyers at \$127 and sellers at \$125.

DOCKS—There are buyers in the market for a few shares at \$32.50.

SHANGHAI COTTONS—This stock improved to a buying rate of Tls. 80 in Shanghai, probably in sympathy with the rise in Ewos. This applies to the old shares. New shares are wanted at Tls. 46.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Over 1,120 bags of cement were imported by the S. S. Tung On two days ago.

Latest quotations for oils at Wharves are: groundnut oil \$38, Camellia-nut oil \$39.45 and wood-tar oil \$30 per picul.

Some 170 bales of raw silk were sold on Sunday the prices being No. 14/16 H.K. \$303, No. 20/22 at \$350 and No. 13/15 at \$1,060.

Over a hundred junks loaded with fire-wood have arrived from the East, West and North Rivers and there has been a sharp drop in price.

During the last few weeks very little raw silk has been exported. Stocks in New York are excessive and there is no demand from Europe.

The price of Hong Kong mineral waters is again normal. On account of the water shortage, the manufacturers raised the price during the last days of the water supply restrictions.

The dry bean market is steady and the latest prices are: soy bean \$9.35, white bean \$10.50, black bean \$8.55, small green bean \$11.85, Scarlet bean \$10.70 and common green bean \$8.85 per picul.

A huge volume of business in duck feathers is being done with foreign merchants. Over \$3,000,000 worth of duck's down is exported from Kwangtung every year, the material being extensively used for the weaving of velvet and blankets. The current price is about H.K. \$87 per picul but the usual price exceeds H.K. \$100. At one time, the price was as high as H.K. \$160 per picul. The trade has gone ahead steadily for the last 15 years.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other food-stuffs were as follows:—

	Rice.	Per Picul.
White, Ching See	87.57
White, Yuen Yuen	7.51
White, Hung Yuk Lan	7.84
White, Luk Sa Ah	7.42
Long Ungtious, Hung	7.18
Long Ungtious, Hung	7.35
Moi Fe	6.11
Cargo Rice	4.73
Graindust Cargo Rice	7.02
Roundish Rice, Blue Seal	7.02

Miscellaneous.	
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	86.53
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	7.13
Groundnut oil, Tongtze	21.50
Camellia-nut oil	19.50
Cumpror Powder	110.00
Dried Flat Fish, Chung Pin	76.00
Dried Oyster	71.00
Dried Mushroom, Tung Koo	195.00
Dried Mushroom, Heung Shun	125.00

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, August 4.	
Water Works	\$3.60
Canton-Hankow Railways	48
Electric Light & Power Co.	3.80
The Sun Company	97.00
Sincere Company	122.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.20
Kwangtung Tramways Co.	2.30
China Merchants' S.N. Co.	38.00
Central Bank of China	41.00

HAWKINS—There are certain brokers in Hong Kong who can handle London registered Banks. Quotations generally are a little below Hong Kong registered shares. The price in sterling can be obtained by cable from London by any of the bigger broker-firms. I am sure you will have no difficulty in disposing of your 25 shares. You can draw your money within this week if you go to see a broker to-day. I do not wish to be invidious, but if you wish for the name of a firm of brokers, write to me during the week.

ELASTIC—Latest indications from Singapore and London lead me to advise you not to waste any more time hoping for a rise in price. Sell out, with your money you can do quite well on the local market.

STATSMAN—You are wrong in your bet. The banks did extend their business hours during settlement days previous to 1925. On one occasion they were taking in cheques up to 7 o'clock at night. Pay up the bet, and look pleasant about it.

G.P.—Your letter was received at the Daily Press office on Monday afternoon, and reached me too late for attention. See this column next week.

F.M.S. BENEFIT SOCIETY.

FINANCES ON A SOUND FOOTING.

The annual general meeting of the F.M.S. Benefit Society was held at the office of Messrs. Walter Crenier & Co., Kwong Yik Bank Building, Kuala Lumpur, the president, Mr. L. F. Koch, taking the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were confirmed. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year, the chairman said that was the thirtieth year of the society, and he was happy to say that everything had since been found satisfactory. The membership was being well maintained and the work of the managing committee was satisfactory. The financial position was on a sound footing and there had been an appreciable excess of income over expenditure. The sum of \$48,000 was on investment at the close of the year and the cash stood at \$14,000, while a sum of \$4,000 was on fixed deposit at the Government Savings Bank.

The chairman, continuing, said that payments of benefits on a sliding scale was under suggestion and there was no doubt, he thought, that the adoption of such a scheme would strengthen the stability of the society. The members would be informed from a meeting to discuss the subject was to take place.

Dealing with the question of benefits, the chairman said that, unlike other societies, their society allowed a member to appoint anyone he wished to become his nominee. The Official Administrator had written and demanded the administration of the benefits of a deceased member on the basis that it formed a part of his estate. They had resisted the proposal and would seek legal opinion on the matter.

BRITISH FILMS.

SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL PICTURES, LTD.

In view of the recent reports of troubles in the film-producing industry some encouragement as to its future will be derived from the report of British International Pictures, Limited, the large British film-producing company which owns studios at Elstree. The company was formed only in 1926, and its report for the year to March 31, 1928, showed no profits on the company's productions, as their public exhibition in Britain did not begin until September, 1928.

The directors are now able to show net trading profits of £194,651 for the past year, after deducting interest charges and income-tax, and to announce a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary capital. Moreover, £40,000 is transferred to reserve from profit and loss, and with the addition of premiums from new share issues the reserve is raised to £335,512, from which share issue expenses amounting to £23,575 are to be written off. The company's activities have widened considerably during the past year, and the balance-sheet reveals substantial expansion in the chief items. The issued share capital now amounts to £1,000,000, of which £250,000 is in eight per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1.

It is now proposed to create an additional £250,000 of Preference and £250,000 of Ordinary capital, although it is not the intention to issue the latter at present. The company is favourably placed for making talking pictures, for last January the directors proceeded to install the necessary plant for such films, with the result that the recording of full-length talking pictures started in March. Arrangements have been made for a continuous output of such pictures.

\$200,000 TUNG OIL PLANT.

Organization is reported to be under way for a new \$200,000 tung oil factory in Tunglo, Chekiang. A total of 2,000 shares will be issued at \$100 each as the initial capital and another 2,000 may be issued in case the business should prove to be prosperous.

The name of the factory has already been decided as Cheng Yih and the articles of incorporation are now being drafted. The promoters are Messrs. Yao Pah Tang, Chen Pao Yung, and Lu Sze Cheng, and their temporary office is located in the Oil Merchants Association building in Nantao.

SUFFERED WITH WATERY PIMPLES

Caused Face to Smart and Burn. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with watery pimples on my chin. They broke and became terribly inflamed and spread to my neck and face. When the pimples broke they caused my face to smart and burn. I suffered with them for about three months. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and applied it as directed. I purchased more and in two weeks there was a great improvement. I continued using them and in a month I was completely healed." (Signed) G. H. Toogood, 13, Vincent Pl., Yewell, Som., Eng.

For all purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are excellent.

Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request, from Darton, Price & Co., Ltd., 10, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 4, England.

IMPORTANT NEW USE FOR RUBBER.

F.M.S. FACTORY AND MINING INDUSTRY.

Much has been written recently of efforts to increase the use of rubber and tremendous efforts have been made, with the backing of the whole British rubber industry, to popularise the use of rubber roadways. Comparatively little success, as measured by the amount of rubber used, has rewarded this expenditure of effort, money and printer's ink. It is therefore interesting to consider other lines of progress that offer a large outlet for rubber other than rubber roadways and, of course, tyres, which use most of the rubber produced.

There would appear to be no doubt that the manufacture of rubber liners to resist the abrasion caused by sand, stones and other cutting solids in mining and many other world-wide industries, offers a field of much greater value to the industry and therefore to Malaya and other rubber producing countries than is generally realized. A firm in the F.M.S. manufacturing such liners has recently supplied 3 one piece liners the aggregate weight of which are 4.45 tons, or an average of just under 1½ tons each. The longest of these liners measured 125 ft. 5 ins.

Perhaps we can get a better idea of what these large liners mean if we consider them in terms of other products. These three liners, which represent only a few days' work, are the equivalent of laying an 800-foot length of city roadway with rubber or the making of about 3,000 motor car tyres or about 300,000 rubber balls.

It is conservatively estimated that this new application of rubber should, when fully developed, consume approximately 5,000 to 3,000 tons of rubber per annum, which is more than rubber roadways are ever likely to approach, as before the demand for rubber roadways can be developed it appears extremely probable that all transport will be on rubber pneumatic tyres which is, in the opinion of transport engineers, the proper place for the rubber. When the necessary roads will require to be hard and entirely free from inequalities and not soft and resilient.

OCEAN ACCIDENT CORPN.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS FOR PAST YEAR.

The report of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., for the year 1928 gives the following particulars respecting the twelve months working:—Fire Department.—The net premiums for 1928 amounted to £347,376, the claims paid and outstanding amounted to £192,033, from the profits of this department the sum of £23,000 has been carried to profits and loss, leaving the Fire Insurance Fund at £244,034.

Accident Department.—The net premium for 1928, amounted to £5,599,887, the claims paid and outstanding amounted to £3,518,145, from the profits of this department the sum of £75,000 has been carried to profits and loss, leaving the Accident Insurance Fund at £24,267,609.

Profit and Loss.—The sums carried into this account from the Fire and Accident Departments amounted to £200,000. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £150,000, making a total dividend for the year of £350,000, together with a bonus of £100,000, leaving a balance of £250,000 to be carried forward to next year.



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBADAK	SHANGHAI & AMOY	In Harbour	7th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI, K'UNING & AMOY	11th Aug.	13th Aug.	MANILA, M'KRAAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI & AMOY	15th Aug.	17th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	SHANGHAI, K'UNING & AMOY	25th Aug.	27th Aug.	MANILA, M'KRAAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	26th Aug.	28th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	5th Sept.	7th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI, K'UNING & AMOY	8th Sept.	10th Sept.	MANILA, M'KRAAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	7th Aug.	9th Aug.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	14th Aug.	15th Aug.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	21st Aug.	22nd Aug.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	24th Aug.	25th Aug.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIBADAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

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M.V. "FRIESLAND"	... due here on or about the 17th Aug.
S.S. "PREUSSEN"	... due here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	... due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "HAVELLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "LEVEKUSEN"	... sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "ERMLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN"	... sailing from here on or about the 5th Oct.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 19th Oct.

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From Hong Kong.

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M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/or about 15th Aug.
S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/or about 3rd Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/or about 12th Sept.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/or about 20th Aug.
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Revised by MEMBERS.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1928.

With INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.

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DIFFERING STYLES IN GOLF.

NO SECRET IN DIEGEL'S PUTTING.

Although Walter Hagen again won the Open Championship I am inclined to think that the most-talked-of golfer of the year is Leo Diegel, and that on account of his putting, says "The Bogey Man" in the *Athletic News*. No one ever saw a golfer, good, bad or indifferent, with quite such a style, and the fact that, with such a style, he is phenomenally good on the green is sure to set a lot of golfers attempting to imitate him.

If they do, it is almost certain that they will make a very poor job of it. No golfer, probably, has ever had a more awkward, uncomfortable-looking stance and style, and there is no use in supposing that that stance and grip of the club holds the magic secret of good putting. It does not.

"Putting—Ridiculously Simple."

The simple truth is that Diegel's grip and stance are of no real importance at all. Nor has he discovered any new secret. The underlying principles of his putting, which are the only things which count, are not new at all. His idea that the most effective way of putting is to take the club back with the left hand and bring it on to the ball with the right has been advocated, practised, and believed in by many a golfer in the past. Many of us, indeed, in greater or lesser degree, have long since carried it out. It is certainly a sound idea, though not by any means the only sound method.

Putting, which causes golfers more trouble than any other shot, partly because it seems so ridiculously simple, really calls for nothing more than an absolutely smooth, firm stroke with the club. He who would be a good putter has merely to decide for himself what particular method is best suited to himself and then to discover what particular stance and grip will most readily and consistently permit and assist him to bring off that smooth, steady movement.

What is Required.

Believe me, there is no virtue whatever in the curious stance and grip of Diegel beyond that it suits him—and possibly him alone—to achieve a result which most people would find it far more possible to achieve by much less striking methods. That Diegel is a wonderful putter admits of no question, but it by no means follows that he would not be equally good if he adopted any one of half a dozen other methods, all of which can produce exactly the same result.

Rock-like steadiness, an eye which never leaves the ball, a firm, steady, smooth blow—neither a tap nor a push—is what is required. Diegel has his off-days—at least for him, but he has probably brought to a higher state of consistency that firm, smooth rhythmic movement which produces—must produce—results that any other player who could be named. That is all.

Swinging and Hitting.

There are other points about the play of the Americans which have been very carefully watched and may bear some fruit. For one thing, it has been freely commented upon that, taken as a whole, they are swingers rather than hitters, and their success may serve to weigh down the scales once more in favour of swinging.

The modern ball was responsible for the introduction of an important school of thought which urged that the ball encouraged, even if it did not demand, a hit rather than a swing or sweep, and the idea has been followed by many present-day golfers—or at least they have tried to follow it. It is noticeable that the Americans appear to take things much more easily with their full shots than do our men as a whole. Yet they are no shorter on the average. It is just a difference of style and method.

That slow, almost lazy-looking, swing which is characteristic of the Americans as a whole looks distinctly easier than the more full-blooded efforts of the first-class. What is more, it is probably more easy because it is more natural. As a general rule I should say that the Americans play simpler shots, while attaining as good a result as our men. They believe that the game is difficult enough.

SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG.

NEW DIRECT SERVICE.

DOLLAR LINE ENTERPRISE TO SHORTEN U.S. RUN.

The travelling, and shipping public of the Philippines and South China have for some time been demanding a dependable direct service with the United States that will shorten the journey across the Pacific.

The Dollar Steamship Line have decided to inaugurate a service of fast passenger liners between San Francisco and Hong Kong. The first vessel on this new service will be the S.S. President Hayes, which has been scheduled to leave San Francisco on September 4, arriving at Honolulu at Manila on September 27. She will leave there on September 29, arrive Hong Kong October 1st and leave October 2 direct for Honolulu, arriving there on October 17 and San Francisco October 24.

The time en route from Hong Kong to San Francisco has been shortened to 22 days only, thereby giving shippers from Hong Kong the opportunity of landing their goods in San Francisco in quicker time than ever before in the history of the port.

Trans-Pacific travellers will now be able to shorten their journey by several days and to travel over the calm sunny route of the Southern Pacific Ocean. This route will undoubtedly appeal to many of the old travellers as well as to those to whom time is money.

The S.S. President Hayes has been in the Dollar Line's Round-the-World Service, having made 17 complete voyages circling the globe. Captain Cadogan, assisted by the officers who have helped to make the S.S. President Hayes so popular with globe-trotters in the past, will be in command. Many new features of entertainment have been added in order to give passengers the greatest possible pleasure while on board.

The local manager of the Robert Dollar Company states that a regular monthly service will be maintained for the time being but that it is anticipated that the service will soon be in so great demand that the Dollar Steamship Line anticipate operating a fortnightly service. The Dollar Steamship Line are building a number of new and larger ships to place in their round-the-world service, and as rapidly as these vessels are completed the present round-the-world President liners will be released for the new Hong Kong to San Francisco direct service.

A new combined schedule of Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line services is now in preparation and will be in the hands of shippers and tourist agencies in the near future.

The Dollar Steamship Line, since the inauguration of their first passenger service, has constantly enlarged its scope of operations to meet the demands of the shipping and travelling public, and the placing of the S.S. President Hayes and other vessels in this new direct service is in line with the policy of Captain Robert Dollar, which has always been to give the public what it wants.

According to Captain Robert Dollar, one reason for the remarkable success of his steamship services is that the vessels operate on published schedule covering arrival and sailing dates for months, and even years in advance, and they always maintain their schedule. Importers and exporters throughout the Orient and round-the-world have learned by experience the reliability of the Dollar Steamship Line schedule.

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

MINISTER'S OPINION OF SPIRITUALISM.

Lecturing on the subject, "Where are the Dead?" at the Malaysian Seminary, Singapore, the Rev. V. E. Hendershot said he found nowhere in the Bible any proof that man had an immortal soul. Immortality was a gift bestowed at the time of the resurrection of the just.

"We come to an irreconcilable inconsistency," said Mr. Hendershot, "if we take the position that the righteous go at death to their reward and the wicked to their punishment. If all have received their just deserts, what need of a judgment or a resurrection? Must souls come flocking from realms of bliss or shades of torment and appear together before the great judge of all the earth? No, they are summoned from their graves at that great day, to stand before that mighty tribunal, and sentence is passed upon each according to his works.

"Some have complained that the sleep of the dead is a gloomy doctrine, but we do not view it that way. If our departed loved ones were hovering over us on angel wings, how grieved they would be at our follies and failures! Why should not these who have had their share of earth's trials and combats be permitted to calmly 'sleep in Jesus' until the coming of the Life-Giver? Christ marks the grave of every faithful one who has fallen, and since he holds the keys of death and the grave, the release therefrom is assured. He himself has passed through the tomb, and offers the precious assurance. I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Though spirits of devils working miracles may endeavour to deceive us into believing that we hold intercourse with the world beyond the grave, and may deliver messages purporting to come from the 'spirit world,' the careful student of Holy Writ may rest in the assurance that the dead are sleeping, and have no more a part in anything done under the sun.

"My conclusion is that if we are to prove that the dead are conscious and immortal, we shall have to obtain our proof from other sources than the Bible."

CINEMA NEWS.

"WILD ORCHIDS" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

Greta Garbo, who is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating personalities to appear on the screen, has a part that should delight her admirers in "Wild Orchids," a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film which will be shown from Thursday to Saturday at the Queen's.

Coming to Java as the young bride of an American business man, Miss Garbo attracts the roving eye of Prince De Gace. Carefully laid plans result in the young wife being left alone with De Gace while a tropical storm keeps the husband away. Developments follow rapidly, the deception is discovered and John Sterling (Lewis Stone) plans a rightful revenge for the younger man's interference with his wife. Sterling empties the charge from De Gace's gun when the latter goes tiger hunting, then, at the last moment, when the Prince is faced by a hungry animal, Sterling has a moment of contrition and kills the beast.

Miss Garbo's unusual personality finds an ideal setting in this intensely dramatic story of the tropics.

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REMARKABLE OMISSION FROM KING'S SPEECH.

NO REFERENCE TO SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S "GREAT TRIUMPH."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LIBERALS.

London.—The Prime Minister has achieved a great triumph, and Liberal members are as much pleased by it as Labour members can be, writes the political correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. The first Labour King's Speech has been so drafted and has so stated the problems that it would be difficult for the Liberal Parliamentary party to propose an amendment to the Address, and almost as difficult for the Conservative party to propose one.

The Conservative party can, of course, propose an amendment on Safeguarding. Its only effect would be to reveal their weakness and invite an ignominious defeat in which quite possibly they might not take all their own members into the Lobby against the Government, for there are still some Conservative Free-traders. Mr. MacDonald made his position perfectly clear when he said that they would publish the report on the wool industry, but they would not put it into operation, that they would treat the late Government's White Paper (widening the conditions for Safeguarding) as a dead letter. On all these proposals of the late Government the guillotine drops.

Electoral Reform.

Exactly what is to be done with the existing Safeguarding duties Mr. MacDonald would not predict. They are a matter for the Budget, and they will be in the safe hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden. Mr. MacDonald said definitely that the Safeguarding duties in existence would not be renewed at the end of their statutory time, and that the Government reserved the right to repeal them at any time. On Free Trade, therefore, Mr. MacDonald's speech elaborating the King's Speech was perhaps as good as it could be expected to be.

On another matter that particularly interests Liberals Mr. MacDonald spoke in a very friendly and promising way. That is the question of electoral reform. He showed a clear and rather subtle sense of the constitutional danger of bad electoral machinery and bad electoral methods, including excessive expenditure on what may be called nation-wide appeals. Liberals are not likely to disagree on that point. The Speech announced and Mr. MacDonald made it clearer that a serious inquiry is to be carried out not only into electoral reform, like the second ballot

or the alternative vote or proportional representation, but into such questions as plural voting. Mr. Lloyd George asked what the exact form of inquiry would be, would it be a Speaker's Conference, such as that which examined the question of franchise in 1918? Mr. MacDonald would not commit himself, but he said he would be glad to discuss the matter with Mr. Lloyd George. Surely this is a promising beginning and our hopes for a steady progressive Government for the next three or four years may be indulged a little.

Still more important, the Prime Minister appealed for a spirit of consultation in carrying out the work of the House in recognition of the fact that the Government had behind them only a minority of the House. These words alone are almost enough to ensure that the Government has behind it a majority of the House.

Liberal Party Meeting.

Fresh from these impressions, just after the rising of the House the Liberal Parliamentary party had a meeting at which Mr. Lloyd George presided. It was fairly obvious that there was no place for the amendment to the Address originally intended calling for an inquiry into electoral reform. The Government had conceded that beforehand in the King's Speech and still more satisfactorily and fully in Mr. MacDonald's speech.

I understand that no amendment to the Address was proposed or considered.

So far as signs go those in both the Liberal and Labour parties who are anxious for good relations in the divided progressive camp have every reason to be content.

A Remarkable Omission.

It would be astonishing if there were nothing to complain of in a King's speech. It is not a Liberal complaint only, but a Labour complaint as well, that reference to education in the King's Speech is conspicuous by its absence. How this can have happened is inexplicable, and must in the course of time be explained.

Quite apart from the educational necessity, it is part of the Labour party's policy for unemployment that boys and girls of fourteen should not be turned into the labour market half-educated to their own injury and to the injury of adult workers. It would be open to the Liberal party to move an amendment to the Address on this subject.

The Government could not resist such an amendment, for their own supporters would not back them in it. Somehow or other, in the next few days an addition will have to be made to the Government's programme promising to raise the school-leaving age.

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ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.

AMOI

Haiching, Douglas, Aug. 6.
Cheong, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Anking, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Takada, B.I., Aug. 16.
Antung, B. & S., Aug. 19.
Tjilak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 22.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.

ANTWERP

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Chang, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 26.

BALTIC PORTS

Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

BALTIMORE

Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.

BANGKOK

Hellas, Thoresen's, Aug. 11.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Helios, Thoresen's, Aug. 13.
Kalgan, B. & S., Aug. 19.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 23.

BELAWAN DELL

Van Houtz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.

BOMBAY

Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.

BOSTON

Raby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.

BREMEN

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.

BRINDISI

Vimale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

CALCUTTA

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 14.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Yuenan, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Tamba, B.I., Aug. 31.

CEBU

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 21.

CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

COLOMBO

Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenoncaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

COPENHAGEN

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

DALNY

Chenon, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.

DUTCH PORTS

Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

FOOCHOW

Haiching, Douglas, Aug. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.

GENOA

Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Agramont, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.

GLASGOW

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Agramont, B.F., Aug. 20.

GOTTEBURG

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Teau, B. & S., Aug. 9.
Canton, M.M., Aug. 12.
Tonkin, M.M., Aug. 13.
Chengsu, B. & S., Aug. 22.

HAMBURG

Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

HAYRE

Agramont, B.F., Aug. 20.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

HONOLULU

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

ILOILO

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 21.

JAPAN PORTS

Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Nowhera, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 12.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Morca, P. & O., Aug. 16.
Takada, B.I., Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Matsuyama, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Sheafmount, P. & S., Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Garbata, B.I., Aug. 20.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 27.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Aug. 30.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Prussien, Jepsen, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

JAVA PORTS

Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., Aug. 13.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Aug. 13.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.

LIVERPOOL

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Agramont, B.F., Aug. 20.

LONDON

Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

LOS ANGELES

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

MANILA

Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 13.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., Aug. 13.
Isar due from Europe Aug. 16.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Chang, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.

MARSEILLES

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenoncaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.

NAPLES

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.

NEWCHANG

Chenon, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Raby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.

NORTH CHINA

Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.

ORAN

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.

OSLO

Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

PANAMA

Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.

PENANG

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Yuenan, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tamba, B.I., Aug. 31.

PORTLAND

New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.

RANGOON

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 9.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 11.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.

SAIGON

Chenoncaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.

SANDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

SEATTLE

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.

SHANGHAI

Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Chenon, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Yusan, Jardine's, Aug. 9.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Suiyang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Chang, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 15.
Tann, B. & S., Aug. 15.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.

SHANGHAI—(Continued)

Morea, P. & S., Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Matsuyama, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Sheafmount, P. & S., Aug. 17.
Kwaissang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Chenon, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 27.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 29.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Aug. 30.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Prussien, Jepsen, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Kashmir, P. & O., Sept. 4.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.

SINGAPORE

Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 9.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Bingpo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Anking, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenoncaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Antung, B. & S., Aug. 19.
Yuenan, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tamba, B.I., Aug. 31.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Tinhov, Bank, Aug. 12.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SWATOW

Haiching, Douglas, Aug. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Kusang, Jardine's, Aug. 9.
Anking, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Hellas, Thoresen's, Aug. 11.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Suiyang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Chakang, Jardine's, Aug. 13.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Teau, B. & S., Aug. 15.
Helios, Thoresen's, Aug. 19.
Kwaissang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Antung, B. & S., Aug. 19.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 23.

TIENTSIN

Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Cheongshing, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Chipahing, B. & S., Aug. 17.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.

TRIESTE AND VERICE

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Vimale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

TSINGTAO

Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 7.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Suiyang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Chakang, Jardine's, Aug. 13.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Kwaissang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Bellingham, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.

VLADIVOSTOK

Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Aug. 30.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

WEIHAIWEI

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Shanghai Aug. 20.

Afrika due from Europe Sept. 1.

Agapenor due from Shanghai Aug. 20.

Agra left for Shanghai July 27.

Alaska Maru due from Singapore Aug. 10.

Alipore due from Europe Sept. 10.

Alster due from Europe Aug. 12.

Angers due from Europe Sept. 10.

Augsburg due from Shanghai Aug. 27.

Antenor due from Japan Sept. 4.

Asia due from Europe Aug. 14.

Asphalton due from Europe Sept. 12.

Athos II. due from Shanghai Aug. 27.

Augsburg, due from Shanghai Aug. 23.

Bengal Maru due from Japan Aug.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WHEIWEI, CHYFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 7th Aug.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'CHWANG & DALY	"CHENAN"	On 7th Aug.	5 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 8th Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 11th Aug.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 11th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 14th Aug.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'CHWANG & DALY	"LUOHOW"	On 14th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 15th Aug.	2 p.m.
WHEIWEI, CHYFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Aug.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 15th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 18th Aug.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGTO"	On 22nd Aug.	11 a.m.

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ORANGE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 18th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	AUGUST 4, 1929.										AUGUST 5, 1929.									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Wave	Water	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Wave	Water	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Wave
Wladivostok	12	29.96	76.0	78	NNE	2	0	29.93	76.0	72	...	...	0	0	29.93	76.0	72	...	...	0
Nemuro	11	29.80	75.0	...	E	1	...	30.02	76.2	...	...	...	0	0	30.02	76.2	...	...	...	0
Hokodate	...	29.98	76.1	...	SSE	1	...	29.98	76.1	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	76.1	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.92	76.0	...	SSE	3	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.86	75.3	...	SE	3	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.84	75.0	...	NW	1	...	29.84	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.0	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.80	75.0	...	NW	1	...	29.82	75.3	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.3	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.82	75.3	...	N	2	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.80	75.0	...	E	1	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.78	75.5	...	SSE	2	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.92	76.0	...	SE	2	...	29.92	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.92	76.0	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	29.68	75.3	92	70	S	4	29.68	75.3	91	70	SE	4	29.68	75.3	91	70	SE	4	29.68
Shanghai	14	29.76	75.6	86	78	SE	4	29.76	75.6	79	96	SE	4	29.76	75.6	79	96	SE	4	29.76
Guilford	...	29.84	75.7	81	87	SSE	4	29.81	75.7	78	95	SSE	4	29.81	75.7	78	95	SSE	4	29.81
Sharp Peak	...	29.75	75.7	86	80	S	1	29.71	75.6	81	91	S	1	29.71	75.6	81	91	S	1	29.71
Amoy	...	29.69	75.4	86	80	SSE	4	29.69	75.4	80	92	ENE	4	29.69	75.4	80	92	ENE	4	29.69
Swatow	...	29.74	75.5	80	66	...	0	29.74	75.5	75	96	...	0	29.74	75.5	75	96	...	0	29.74
Taihou	...	29.78	75.8	85	...	...	0	29.78	75.8	75	...	...	0	29.78	75.8	75	...	...	0	29.78
Taipei	...	29.75	75.7	90	...	...	0	29.75	75.7	75	...	...	0	29.75	75.7	75	...	...	0	29.75
Tainan	...	29.76	75.6	89	...	...	0	29.76	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.76	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.76
Koshun	...	29.76	75.6	89	...	...	0	29.76	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.76	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.76
Pescadore	...	29.70	75.6	82	...	...	0	29.72	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.72	75.6	75	...	...	0	29.72
Hong Kong	14	29.65	75.1	83	84	S	2	29.64	75.2	81	86	S	2	29.64	75.2	81	86	S	2	29.64
Gap Rock	...	29.64	75.2	83	...	...	0	29.64	75.2	79	96	...	0	29.64	75.2	79	96	...	0	29.64
Macao	...	29.61	75.1	90	76	SSW	2	29.68	75.1	79	96	...	2	29.68	75.1	79	96	...	2	29.68
Hoihow	...	29.70	75.4	82	87	S	3	29.69	75.4	80	89	...	3	29.69	75.4	80	89	...	3	29.69
Pratas Island	...	29.48	74.8	86	61	SSW	4	29.48	74.8	86	61	SSW	4	29.48	74.8	86	61	SSW	4	29.48
Phulien	15	29.60	75.1	86	...	...	0	29.63	75.2	77	...	...	0	29.63	75.2	77	...	...	0	29.63
Tourane	...	29.71	75.4	82	81	WSW	2	29.71	75.4	75	92	...	2	29.71	75.4	75	92	...	2	29.71
Cape St. James	...	29.69	75.4	86	71	NE	4	29.73	75.5	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.5	75	86	...	4	29.73
Baco	14	29.69	75.4	86	71	E	1	29.74	75.5	75	86	...	1	29.74	75.5	75	86	...	1	29.74
Aparri	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Tuguegarao	...	29.79	75.6	75	94	S	2	29.78	75.6	75	86	...	2	29.78	75.6	75	86	...	2	29.78
Vigan	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Manila	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Legaspi	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Calbayog	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Tacloban	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Iloilo	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Cebu	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Surigao	...	29.73	75.6	86	75	WSW	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73	75.6	75	86	...	4	29.73
Saipan	...	29.85	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.81	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.81	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.81
Guam	12.22	29.85	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.81	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.81	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.81
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.6	...	...	...	0	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.86
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	0	29.86
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	29.87	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.87	75.7	...	...	...	0	29.87
Labuan	14	29.81	75.7	90	81	SW	4	29.82	75.7	83	87	SW	4	29.82	75.7	83	87	SW	4	29.82

August 5d. 11A. 58m.—A weak anticyclone is situated to the north-east of Japan, and a depression covers Tongking. Pressure continue to be low in the Pacific to the east of N. Luzon.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.47 inch. Total since January 1, 40.64 inches, against an average of 53.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 6.

1.—Formosa Channel Light variable winds.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock (S. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 5.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51
29.62	29.70	81	SE	SSE	E	0	0.51

Highest open-air Temperature, 41.85
Lowest open-air Temperature, 5.80
B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 6 to 12, 1929.

Days of Week	Date	High Water			Low Water	
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" " " " " " " "	H.K. \$165
" " " " " " " "	H.K. \$190
" " " " " " " "	H.K. \$210
" " " " " " " "	H.K. \$235

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 7th August

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

IYO MARU ... Monday, 12th August

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 12th August

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 10th August

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st August

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st August

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th August

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 12th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Friday, 9th August

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

CALOUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 10th August

BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 16th August

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Monday, 12th August

MATSUBE MARU ... Saturday, 17th August

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"CINGALESE PRINCE" Sails New York 10th Aug. arrives Hong Kong 12th Sept.

"IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... 24th ... 10th Oct.

"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 7th Sept. ... 24th "

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 3,400 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
16,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Carbo for	Through
Haiching	H.K.	Ports.
Foochow 300	—	—
Yusang	330	560
Cheong Shing	1,740	790
Chienan	1,220	270
Sinkiang	—	550
—	3,390	1,590
French	—	—
Chang Kiang	400	3,600
Haiphong	—	400
Japanese	—	—
Kitano Maru	920	6,620
Moroka Maru	460	3,650
Menado Maru	1,000	—
—	2,380	10,520
Chinese	—	—
Yuan Lee	2,120	—
Saigon	—	2,120
Total	8,490	16,010

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
French	6	3
Japanese	1	0
Chinese	3	5
Norwegian	1	2
Dutch	0	1
Total	11	12

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. yesterday:—

Haiching (Br.) Foochow and Swatow	322
Yusang (Br.) Shanghai and Swatow	12
Sinkiang (Br.) Canton	136
Chang Kiang (Fr.) Haiphong and Hongkong	100
Menado Maru (Jap.) Haiphong and Hongkong	194
Yuan Lee (Chi.) Saigon and Swatow	12
Total	776

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR AUGUST, 1929.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.57 a.m.	7.02 p.m.
To-morrow	5.57	7.01
Thursday	5.57	7.00

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the a.s. President Grant from Manila:—For Hong Kong: Mrs. M. Antonio, Mr. J. K. Bousfield, Master M. Canares, Mr. Peter Dragon, Mrs. Peter Dragon, Mrs. L. Franklin, Mr. A. Gonzales, Mr. S. Ichikawa, Mr. Juan Chan Yu, Mrs. Juan Chan Yu, Mr. A. A. Kaempf, Mrs. M. Kane, Mr. Liong Siu, Mr. Lee Hing, Mr. E. W. Mahtani, Mr. M. R. Nicholson, Miss F. Raymundo, Miss G. Raymundo, Miss Rosa Rena, Mrs. Felipe Reyes, Master A. A. Reyes, Mrs. W. N. Robb, Miss Gladys Robb, Mr. H. J. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Sampson, Mr. L. Shing, Mrs. E. L. Stewart, Miss Clara Smith, Mr. F. D. Trapp, Miss M. Wallace, Mr. Wong Hin, For Shanghai: Mr. Chen Bing San, Mrs. Chen Bing San, Miss Hilda Gavin, Mr. H. E. Gould, Lieut. R. J. Mumford, Lieut. W. H. Perry, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Miss K. L. Prendergast, Mr. A. Thomson, Mrs. D. Turner, Miss Kimi Tsujimura, Lieut. H. Saunders, For Kobe: Mr. Frank V. Chamberlin, Mr. S. Okazaki, Mr. James de Pauli, Miss Kathryn Wolf, For Seattle: Miss Julie Lombard, Miss Mary Lombard, Mr. W. A. Weber, Mr. E. P. Schmidt, Mr. Victor M. Yang.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Wharves:—Kowloon: Tanda, Kitano Maru, President Grant, Ermland, Honolulu Maru; Haik: Meriones, Soony-Lai Chi Kok; Haik: O.S.K.: Menado Maru; Douglas Laprak: Haiching; Sai-kong: Shiu Hing.

Docks:—Kowloon: Baby Castle, Juno, Yatshing, Fager, Tai-koo; Kronviken; Cosmopolitan; Seistan; Buoy:—At Tai-yo Maru, A2 Tjibadak, A3 Kitano Maru, A4 Iyo Maru, A5 Moroka Maru, A6 Talamba, B9 Sinkiang, A10 Tjikand, B12 Chenan, B13 Kwongchow, C17 Shun Chin, C19 New Mathilde, B23 Chang Kiang, A28 Phenius, B33 Cheong Shing, C33 Hang Sang, B34 Tinchow, C35 Prominent, B36 Kwangtung, C37 Kancho, C38 Song Bo, C40 Maily, C41 Hellas, C42 Michael Jenson, C43 Kueichow, C45 Haydrot, C47 Yuan Lee, C49 Keinan Maru, B50 Indo Maru.

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following warships were in harbour yesterday:—

Basin:—H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. Stormcloud.

North Arm:—H.M.S. Sandwich.

West Wall:—H.M.S. Castor.

In Dock:—H.M.S. Cicula and Submarine L10.

No. 13 Buoy:—H.M.S. Bridge-water.

Foreign:—U.S.S. Mindanao and French gunboat Vigilante.

ARRIVALS.

August 4.

Chang Kiang, French str., 1,717 tons, Capt. L. J. Cruchot, from Hoikow, buoy No. B43—Sing Kee & Co.
Cheong Shing, British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. D. R. Burleigh, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. B52—J.M. & Co.
Moroka Maru, Japanese str., 3,065 tons, Capt. J. Yokoyama, from Calcutta, Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.
Yuan Lee, Chinese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. A. Krunkle, from Swatow, buoy No. B47—Yuan Sang Pat.

August 5.

Canada Maru, Japanese str., 5,750 tons, Capt. K. Taniguchi, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.
Chenan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Shanghai, buoy No. B12—B. & S.
Davikin, Norwegian str., 1,778 tons, Capt. J. Svane, from Sandakan, buoy No. A4—J.C.J.L.
Ermland, German m.v., 6,391 tons, Capt. Engell, from Hamburg, Kowloon Wharf—Jensen & Co.
Hermud, Norwegian str., 393 tons, Capt. Paulsen, from Port Wallut, Stonecutters—Sang Lee & Co.
Honolulu Maru, Japanese str., 5,750 tons, Capt. H. Ogata, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. R. Allison, from Canton, buoy No. C43—B. & S.
Menado Maru, Japanese str., 1,285 tons, Capt. T. Kawamata, from Haiphong, O.S.K. Wharf—S.K.
President Grant, American str., 8,406 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf—A.M.L.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. J. Linson, from Canton, buoy No. B4—B. & S.
Utrecht, Dutch str., 709 tons, Capt. F. Wildschot, from Canton, North Point—A.P.C.

CLEARANCES.

August 5.

Benvennoch, for Shanghai.
Chang Kiang, for Shanghai.
Ermland, for Shanghai.
Honolulu Maru, for Bombay.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, for Haiphong.
Lyemmond, for Swatow.
Michael Jenson, for Hongkong.
President Grant, for Shanghai.
Tanda, for Singapore.
Toyo Maru No. 6, for Osaka.
Yusang, for Canton.

NORTH SEA MYSTERY.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF UNKNOWN SHIP.

London.—A mystery of the North Sea is indicated by the news that the minesweeper "Selkirk" and three steamers searched 20 miles north-east of Yarmouth all night long trying to trace any survivors of an unknown ship, which was reported to have been sunk as the result of an explosion. No boats or signs of the crew hitherto have been found. Much wreckage has been observed, but nothing establishing the identity of the vessel.

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"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th October

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"KARSWIR"	10,980	31st Aug.	Madras, London and Hull.
"MOBIA"	10,980	14th Sept.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORA"	5,273	9th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,125	12th Oct.	Madras and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	23rd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Oct.	Madras and London.
"NAPORE"	5,383	2nd Nov.	Madras, London, Hull, Awerp, B'dm. & Bombay, Mar. & L'don. (H'g.)
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	9th Nov.	Madras and London.
"KARSGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	Madras, London, Hull, Awerp, B'dm. & Bombay, Mar. & L'don. (H'g.)
"BELTANA"	10,980	30th Nov.	Madras and London.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,980	7th Dec.	Madras, London, Hull, Awerp, B'dm. & Bombay, Mar. & L'don. (H'g.)
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	Madras and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Madras, London, Hull, Awerp, B'dm. & Bombay, Mar. & L'don. (H'g.)
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	4th Jan., 1930	Madras, London and Hull.
"KASHMIR"	9,144	18th Jan.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	1st Feb.	Madras, London and Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,125	15th Feb.	Madras and London.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Madras and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Madras, London and Hull.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKIWA"	7,938	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	31st Aug.	do.
"DALGOMA"	5,333	4th Sept.	do.
"TAKADA"	9,949	5th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	4th Oct.	do.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	8th Oct.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,355	30th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,355	30th Nov.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan., 1930	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kolumbo, Tawue, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DALGOMA"	5,333	10th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MOBIA"	10,946	18th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	9,949	16th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"SHIA"	—	—	—
"MOUNT"	—	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GARRETT"	5,337	30th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,125	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAPORE"	5,383	2nd Sept.	do.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	10th Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	13th Sept.	Shanghai.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	17th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NELLORE"	9,852	25th Sept.	do.
"DELTA"	8,087	7th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	do.
"BELTANA"	10,980	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,144	25th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,355	6th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"LABORE"	5,304	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &

